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VOL. XI NO. 300 BOMBAY SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd Dec.	Kashmir ..		8,963
29th ,,	Dongola ..	Mongolia *	16,385
5th Jan.	Mantua † ..		10,902
12th ,,	Kaisari ..		11,430
	Hind X ..		
19th ,,	Plassy ..		7 393
26th ,,	Dongola ..	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta ..		8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X ..		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa † ..		10,041
23rd ,,	Dongola ..	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua ..		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X ..		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia ..		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @ ..	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind ..		11,430
5th April	Naldera X ..		15,993
9th ,,	Devanha ..	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa ..		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola ..	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,089
3rd May.	Plassy ..	China X ..	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua ..		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola ..	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia ..		7,622
31st ,,	Plassy ..	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limite accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminate voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
28th Dec. ..	Matiana ..	8,965
11th Jan. ..	Domala ..	8,441
25th ,, ..	Mashobra ..	8,324
8th Feb. ..	Dalgoma ‡ ..	5,800
22nd ,, ..	Morvada ..	8,193
7th March	Mandala ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	Dumana ..	8,600
4th April ..	Manela ..	8,303
18th ,, ..	Matiana ..	8,965
2nd May...	Domala ..	8,441
16th ,, ..	Mashobra ..	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

28th Dec	Morea ..		10,911
15th January	Soudan † ..		6,696
25th ,,	Naldera ..		15,993
22nd Feb.	China ..		7,952
18th March	Soudan † ..		6,695
24th April	Sicilia † ..		6,813

† Proceed as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
22nd Dec.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi viaK'war
24th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi viaK'war
26th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
27th ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
28th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via K'chi.
29th ,,	COLABA ..	Colombo, Madras and Calcutta
30th ,,	GAIRSOPPA..	Tuticorin,Colombo and Rangoon

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Managing Director

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(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100 000.000
Reserve Fund	Yen	73,000,000

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BRANCHES:

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Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changehun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
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Bangkok	Ipon	Sangon
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Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
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Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
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Capital Authorised		1,00,00,000
Capital Issued		50,00,000
Capital Subscribed		50,00,000
Capital Paid-up		27,27,727
Reserve Fund		21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00 000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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Manager.

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Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Rs. 59,85,000

(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
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CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 72,50,000

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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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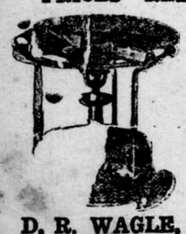

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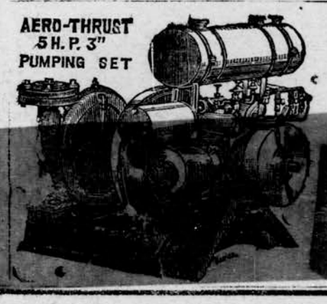

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Suraballi Kasaya

THE GREAT NERVINE TONIC & BLOOD-PURIFIER

The ingredients used in the preparation of this tonic have been selected through careful experiments and close observation and they being indigenous products the effects experienced by the Indians are ever so much better than those derived from any imported tonic or blood-purifier.

The principal functions of *Suraballi Kasaya* are to purify impure or impoverished blood in the system and give tone to the nerve and muscles. It promotes digestion and helps nutrition and thereby restores strength and energy.

Suraballi Kasaya is purely vegetable in composition, tasteful, and may be taken at all seasons.

Six Weeks' Course will show astonishing results.

One Bottle Costs Re. 1-8 locally or Rs. 2-5 per V.P.P.

C. K. Sen & Co., Ltd., 29, Kolutola St., Calcutta.

AD. 11

LEPROSY

of all varieties Nodular, Tubercular, Anæsthetic, Para or mixed is promptly cured by internal and external specifics of B. C. Works, including those of fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set. Postage extra.

Dr. Fernandes, Major M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, says in his report:—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra.

Mr. J.L. Proctor, Ripon Road, Bombay:—Leucoderma specifics has cured my white patches entirely.

Dr. B.M. MISRA, L.M.S., In-charge, Police Hospital, Puri:— "I am glad to say that I have used your medicines in two cases and found good result."

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS
Bhagalpur.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS.

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 18 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

Specific **guaranteed** under of **BANK CHEQUE** Rs. 7-8 { 20 years' experience composed of 30 herbs.

Sent with medicine for 1 month use, at 4 annas per day. If it **fails to benefit** get your **money** (full price) **back** from the Bank direct, simply on **your Word of honour**, "I have used the medicine for 1 month and it has not benefitted me."

Specific for **PERPETUAL YOUTH**

It enables to keep life-long youth, health, manliness, virile power, energy, cheerful and rosy face. Avoids old age, looks younger and people wrongly judge his or her age, equally useful for men, women, young and old. The **greatest of all tonics**, for **nervous debility** loss of appetite, sleepiessness, mental exhaustion, Brain fag, **premature decay**, poverty of blood, **consumption, debility from oldage**, Rheumatism, fever, dyspepsia. Habitual constipation purifies the blood, beautifies the complexion and **increases the bulk** of children, weak, sickly and lean persons. Improves memory and gives tone to the whole system **Rs. 1,000** deposited with the Punjab and Sindh Bank, Limited, Lahore. A substantial assurance of the genuineness of the Bank Cheque System, A guarantee for the refund of Price and a sure proof of the efficacy of the medicine, **Try the medicine** for a month **at our risk** to see its magical effects, and you will gain **youth, health**, and **vigour** or your Rs. 7-8 back, or prove it otherwise and get **Rs. 1,000.** Use it for a Season and **become a youngman of 20**, with robust health and rosy figure, to **enjoy the life.**

Bottle or box of 200 pills per V. P. P. Add—Manager, Bank Cheque System, Lahore.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 13.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD
(Incorporated in India 1874.)
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

THIS COMPANY OFFERS

A NEW and PERFECT SCHEME of ASSURANCE for Old Age and Family Provision in
THE GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFITS POLICY.

The BENEFITS guaranteed under this attractive POLICY are:
(1) AN INCREASING SUM ASSURED payable at death within 25 years!
(2) A CASH PAYMENT of an amount equal to the Original Sum Assured on SURVIVANCE to the end of the period!
(3) A FREE PAID-UP POLICY for an amount equal to the original Sum Assured PAYABLE at DEATH after 25 years.

In addition to these Benefits a Policyholder has the choice of Valuable Alternative Benefits.
Premiums are payable for 25 years or till Previous Death.

For particulars apply to
H. EDWIN JONES, Manager.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LINO-TYPE OPERATOR, capable of acting as a Mechanic also. Apply P. O. Box No. 609, Bombay.
A 18467

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS for a boy 4½ years old. Salubrious climate. Apply with references and photograph to Box No. 9936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9263

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Local Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9938, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18437

WANTED—A trained SALUTRI or VETERINARY DRESSER, those with elementary knowledge of English preferred. Apply to Dr. VAKHARIA, Wellington Mews, Wodehouse Road, Bore.
A R9277

YOCO BOOK-POLISH.—Absolutely indespensible to lawyers, students, libraries and record offices.—WANTED AGENTS throughout India.—YOGENDRA & CO., Bulsar.
A R9185

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENT and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18237

WANTED—For Private Nursing Staff. Fully trained INDIAN NURSES. Salary Rs. 40-5-70 plus 10 per cent. on fees earned and 20 per cent. General Allowance. Free Board and Lodging. Apply: LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Cama Hospital, Bombay.
A C18417

WANTED—A SECRETARY and an ACCOUNTANT for a Company, shortl to be floated as a limited concern in the Punjab. Previous experience in the case of both and a thorough and up-to-date knowledge of the Indian Companies Act in the case of the former most essential. Apply before 19th December, 1923 stating age, caste, and terms, etc., to Box No. 9869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9086

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.

WANTED AT ONCE—SHORTHAND TYPISTS. Expert, Import, Manager, Fitter and Erector for lining, levelling, and overhauling spinning machinery. Shorthand Typist, knowing German. Resident Constructional Engineer, Manager for spinning and Weaving Mills, Engineer for Bombay and up-country. Apply to Box No. 9944, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'
A R9294

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for Bombay and Karachi, salary Rs. 250, to secure reliable merchants for the regular supply of all grain goods and cotton yarns on the basis of consignments and to canvass orders for the exportation of Palmyra Fibre Tinnevelly Senna Leaves, Dunnage mats, Shelled ground nuts, etc. Apply for conditions to Messrs. S. O. ALAGUVELU NADAR AND BROS., Tuticorin.
A R9268

LET ME HELP YOU—My ADVICE IS FREE; you incur no obligation. Pay as you earn. Every man is the Architect of his own fortune! SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING (2 months' Course) Rs. 6 per month, ACCOUNTANCY, Banking Law, General Commercial knowledge Auditing, Costing, Modern Business Methods Rs. 5 per subject. Candidates for the Examinations of The Union of the Educational Institute and The National Union of Teachers must pay their fees on or before the 4th January, 1924, Success and Service Guaranteed. Apply, THE PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 285, Hornby Road.
A R9295

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MR. H. C. READ, B.Sc. (Birmingham), the well-known Coal, Mining and Geological expert, is prepared to act as Agent in Calcutta for the purchase of fuel for Ginning Presses, Factories, Mills, Iron Foundries, etc., on commission. Loading of coal supervised and deliveries assured. He will also undertake consulting, mining and geological work. Reply c/o Post Box No. 2072, CALCUTTA.
T18258

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS at Narsinha Mansions, Carnac Road. Apply or see personally MANAGER, Bombay Swadeshi Stores.
C R9273

TO LET—For Vegetarian Hindus at Alawia Building, Block No. B. C. opp. Ilyas Mills, Tardeo. Apply within.
C R9274

COMMODIOUS AIRY GROUND FLOOR Captain's bungalow, opposite Sankerseth's Temple, Grant Road, to let immediately any community for residence or business.
C R9265

TO LET—A BUNGALOW at Virle Parle, two minutes' walk from Station with best accommodation garden and well. See HAKIMJI AMIJI, Dhobi Galli, Zakaria Masjid, Phone No. 3454.
C R9303

TO LET—Santa-Cruz, BUNGALOW, GROUND and TOP FLOOR, facing sea near Railway Station, containing Six Rooms and Two Kitchens with Verandah Rent Rs. 150 inclusive of water charges. Apply Mr. RODGERS, "Anne Ville", near Willingdon, Santa Cruz.
C R9292

TO BE LET—In a building, nearing completion at the junction of Bapty Road, and Duncan Road, three spacious BLOCKS on ground floor, specially suitable for showrooms, restaurants and stores, etc., and such similar nine ones on first, second and third floors, suitable for clubs, offices, boarding-houses and hotels, etc. All necessary constructional conveniences made to our expense. For particulars apply personally to MEGHJI VALABHDASS, Vallabh Bag, Ghatkoper.
C R9258

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Sunday Chronicle.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MRS. E. WINDUS VALUABLE FURNITURE, etc., of 2 dining 2 drawing and 6 bed rooms will be sold by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 23rd and MONDAY, the 24th December each day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel by BENNETT & CO. See Auction advertisement.
T R9281

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—A really good owner driven OVERLAND 4 MOTOR CAR, owner going home. Apply HODGSON, Sholapur.
JA 9259

FOR SALE—One slightly used 2 ton International Motor Lorry. Close Body, usuable for transport service or passenger bus. Apply Box No. 9913, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'
JA R9288

MAXWELL CAR, property of Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar.-at-Law. FOR SALE in perfect running order. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to THE AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA 18155

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One Double Demi Cylinder PRINTING MACHINE without flyers. c/o. P. O. Box No. 609, Bombay.
K 18166

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

BEST "PIANOS" FOR SALE OR HIRE, and on the monthly payment system. Apply to Mr. R. D. PUNVELIWALLA, Contractor's Building, near Police Station, 4th Block, 2nd floor, Lamington Road, Bombay No. 7.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable Coalfield. 5,800 Bighas of First Class in Jharia Coalfield in one block Ry. Sidings on all sides. 40 ft. seam below 10 ft. from the surface. Title undisputed. No brokers need apply Bonafide purchasers to apply for full particulars to Box. No. 9906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R9201

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects. Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

B. COM. Degree Course of London and Cambridge Senior Exams. Arrangements for preparing for both these Courses are complete and enrolments are to close on or before 10th January. Examinations to be held in Bombay and Colombo. A limited number will be selected. Apply to DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street.
M R9290

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Prospectus on application.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF THE MOGUL COURT.—856 Pages in 8 Parts, Rs. 8 only. List Free. Apply to:—VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R9250

BOOKS—CLEARANCE SALE, wonderful reduction. For month open 3 to 8 p.m. daily. Ask handbills VAIDYA & CO., Sandhurst Road.
L R9171

EARN RS. 500 MONTHLY—Famous book by American Experts teaches 129 Profitable Sparetime Employments; 41 money-making Schemes (small capitalists 200 Priceless Trade Secrets; and 150 Patent medicine formulas. Only Rs. 2-8 0 by V. P. P. Hundreds of testimonials—C. & M. DAWSON, Dept. 11, Kamayut, Rangoon.
L R9284

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A WORKING OR SLEEPING PARTNER, who can invest Rs. 2,000 only for the present and to the extent of Rs. 10,000 in future for established agency business obtained from England and U.S.A. in lucrative lines. to increase business. Apply sharp to Box No. 9945, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R9302

SPORTS.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS.

BY CAPT. NEMO, RACING EXPERT.

For to-day's Race 3 Winners and 3 separate Places cent per cent. guaranteed for Rs. 5.

Apply sharp from 10-30 to 1 p.m. address 11, Ropewalk Street, next to Temple Bar, Fort.
S R9298

PROFESSION

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESHWAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Pombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9092

PROSELDIS EFFERVESCING TABLET for Ladies: Recommended by Miss Etti Rout. Write RIGHT AGENCY, Gordhandas Building, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.
R8884

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO., No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

PRINTATOR.—The Mystic Writing Tablet for Office and Home. Your notes, having served their purpose, disappear at will and tablet is again ready for use. No refills. No eraser. PRINTATOR is a perpetual memo tablet. In 3 sizes Rs. 1/8, 1/4, 1 each. Traders apply for wholesale terms. A. HYLAND LTD. Hughes Road, Bombay. Sole Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon.
18323

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH

Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

SOMETHING MORE FOR MILL OWNERS.

9. STANDARD Healds are the Standard
10. And have been for twenty years.
11. Made at our own STANDARD works
12. World's best equipped heald works
13. Result smooth Healds for easy weaving
14. Healds are only one item of Textilaties
15. A new word meaning Textile Stores
16. Trade Mark T T T which means Taxtilaties

JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO., LD.,
(Late Weaving Supplies Ltd.)
Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Agents. The Sizing Materials Co.
T

MAHATMAJI, Best Cheapest Inks, if used only once by my brethren will satisfy perfectly. Trial order solicited. Apply GIRDHARLAL VALLABHDAS, Sanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
T R9305

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!—PAUL'S CHRISTMAS ALMOND CAKES at Specially Reduced Rates Rs. 1-2 per lb. during X'mas only. PAUL AND CO. 363, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R9297

IF you stranger, in Bombay for trade, influential we lead to your desired places. Write GIRDHARLAL VALLABHDAS, Sanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
T R9304

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, latest ...	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 100, Remington 8	100
Senta Portable with Case (German)	100
Remington Portable, Almost New	165
Remington No. 11, Fbcap.	150
Oliver No. 3, 75, No. 9 Slightly-used	175
Multiplex Hammond Portable like new ...	185
Yost 20. latest Rs. 100. Gujerati Remington 9.	165
Ribbons, Carbon papers. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters.	

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New, Improved Model	207
Corona Folding, No. 3, Rs. 90, 115, 150	175
Remington 7 Rs 75, 2 Cols, 85, 8, do.	75
Oliver 3 Rs 75, 90, 5, B. S., 125, 9	175
Oliver 5 American Rebuilt Rs 190, 9	225
Underwood 3 Brief Rs 115, 5, 140	185
Multiplex Hammond, 150, Yost 20, New Types	185
Mercedes, German, 2 Cols., Back Spacer	190
Remington 10, 150, 225, Brief, 160, 225	250
Remington 11, Rs 175, 225, Policy	200
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	270
Marathi Remington 9, Rs 125 Gujerati	160
Ribbons, Carbons, Brushes, Pads, Papers.	

Reliable Repairs to all Typewriters.
NICOLLS AND CO., Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 1223.
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
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2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns, or in the classified short advertisements column.

NOTICE.

TO LET.—OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, comprising top floor of the Dunlop Rubber Co.'s new building in Naoroji Furdonji Road, Apollo Bunder. Passenger lift. Apply for particulars by letter to the DUNLOP RUBBER CO. LTD., 22A, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder.
18449

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (India) Ltd., announce that they will be moving their office to their own building on the 29th December, 1923. Their address from that date will be:—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (India) Ltd.,
St. Helen's Court,
40, Ballard Estate,
Post Box No. 193, Bombay.
18430

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA.

"TEMPLE BRAND"

PORTLAND CEMENT

This cement has been recognised to be the best cement all over, being for above the British Standard Specification and is superior to other Indian Brands and imported cement. Regularly supplied to Government. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, has certified this cement to be best. Apply for further particulars and our Booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE ZANDER ORTHOPEDIC AND MEDICO ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, Lamington Road, Bombay, will be open during the Christmas and the New Year's day as usual, except in the afternoons of the 25th December and 1st January, 1924, and Sunday, All X-Ray and Medico Electrical Therapeutics will be given as usual.
18436

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING under the auspices of the Western India Vivekanand Society will be held in MARWADI VIDYALAYA HALL on SATURDAY next the 22nd instant at 6 p.m. to protest against the proposed acquisition of the Belur Village and a portion of the Belur Math belonging to the Ramkrishna Mission, Calcutta, for the purpose of providing a Goodsyard for the East Indian Railway Company.

MR M. R. JAYKER will preside.

Messrs. K. NATARAJAN, J. K. MEHTA, G. B. TRIVEDI, F. J. GINWALA and others will address the meeting.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.
C18456

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES.

For particulars apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18312

LOST.

SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 3310 and 3462, of Simplex Mills, on the name of the undersigned, have been LOST. Anyone dealing with them will do so at his risk, and cost.

CHANGANLAL SAMALDAS PATWARI.
Rajkot City, (Kathiawar).
21st December, 1932.
R9301

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL STEAMERS FOR 'XMAS VACATION.

A SPECIAL STEAMER of the Company will sail from Alexandra Dock Ferry Wharf, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for Goa calling at Malwan, Vengurla, Marmagoa and Pangim on SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1923. Also a Special Steamer will sail for Devgad at 4 p.m. (S.T.) calling at Hareshwar, Harnai, Dabhol, Jaygad Tiveri, Ratnagiri, Purnagad, Jaytapur, Vizidurg and Devgad on SATURDAY, the 22nd December 1923, for passengers proceeding for 'Xmas Holidays. The timings of the specials are so arranged as would suit all persons who wish to leave Bombay after office hours.

G. R. DESAI,
Secretary.

Bombay, Dec. 1923.

N. B.—Subject to alteration without notice by the Company.
18386

THE RAJKUMAR MILLS, LIMITED, INDORE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company (Rajkumar Mills premises Indore) on MONDAY, the 31st December, 1923 at 2 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st October 1923.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and fix their remuneration
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th December, 1923 to 31st December, 1923 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board.

Sir SARUPCHAND HUKAMCHAND & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Indore, the 26th November, 1923.
18445

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RATANSEY RAGHOWJI, late of Ghatkoper, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, an employee in the Firm of Lalji Dayal. ..... Deceased.

RAGHOWJI RAMJI, of Ghatkoper, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar,
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 5th day of October 1923.
Messrs. SUKTHANKAR & GUPTE.
C18458 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai MONGIBAI, wife of Gangaram Dharsi, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

GANGARAM DHARSI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, husband of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of December in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of December, 1923.
Messrs. DASTUR & Co.,
C18440 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3426 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 20th day of August, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

M. H. SANJANA AND CO., LTD. (in Voluntary Liquidation, a private Limited Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913, having its registered office at No. 23 Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

Messrs. S. SPINNER and COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay at 72 Apollo Street, in Bombay. Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendants may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 1,456-5-11 together with interest on Rs. 1,353-12-7 at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1923, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of January, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 28th day of August, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of August, 1923.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
C18439 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that our clients SETH MAGANLAL HIRACHAND and BHAT SOMESHWAR JIVRAM were carrying on business in partnership as Commission Agents under the name and style of Seth Maganlal Someshwar in Bombay. That partnership is dissolved as from Aso Vad Amas S. 1979. As from Kartak Sud 1st S. 1980 the said Seth Maganlal Hirachand will alone or in partnership with other person or persons carry on business as Commission Agents under the name and style of Seth Maganlal Someshwar. Our client BHAT SOMESHWAR JIVRAM has no connection whatsoever with such new business and the transactions thereof.

Dated at Bombay this 17th day of December, 1923.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Seth Maganlal Hirachand and Bhat Someshwar Jivram.

C18410

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHAT RANCHHODDAS WALJI and NARANJI POONJA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date thereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure situate at Dongri Cooley Street in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 844, New No. 6587, Old Survey No. 55 and New Survey No. 2650 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by Government Ground, on the West by Doongrey Cooley Street, on the North by the house formerly of Ockerdas Doongersey but now of Thacker Haridas Premji and on the South by the house of Morarji Poonja and which premises are assessed under B. Ward No. 1169 and Street No. 299-301.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1923

MULLA AND MULLA.
Purchasers Attorneys.

C18457

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No 3298 of 1922.

LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 26th day of July, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new long causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

Bai DHUNBAI COOVERJI DOCTOR, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Cumballa Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff

vs.

(1) DARASHAW ARDISHER COOPER, (2) PIROJBAI, widow and Rustomji Bomonji Chithiwala alias Pavri, brother being heirs and Legal representatives of Khurshedji Bomonji Pavri, (3) BAI BANOOBAI DARASHA DUBASH and (4) BAI SHIRINBAI MUNCHERSHA KHAN, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants the first two residing at Grant Road, and Gamdevi respectively, outside the Fort and the last two at Napean Sea Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendants

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays for specific performance by the defendants of their contract for purchase in respect of 11 plots and payment of the price thereof and in the alternative damages for breach of their contract in respect of 11 plots, the costs of the suit and further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of January, 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness SIR LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 12th day of August, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 31st day of August, 1923.

Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C18460

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4568 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 13th day of November, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) JIWANLAL PANALAL, (2) BHUGWANLAL PANALAL and (3) MOHANLAL PANALAL, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) PURSHOTTAM NURSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately residing at Parwati Mansion, Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) NANCHAND KHETSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Parvati Mansion, Foras Road, without the Fort, Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered forthwith to vacate and hand over peaceable possession of the premises referred to in para 1 of the Plaint that the Defendants or either of them may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs Rs. 501-8-0 for rent of the said premises for the months of Kartak, S. 1977, to Ashad S. 1979, (11th November, 1920, to 18th August, 1923), that the Defendants or either of them may be ordered to pay rent or compensation to the Plaintiffs for use and occupation of the said premises from Sharaven, Sud 1st, S. 1979 (13th August, 1923) till they hand over vacant possession at the rate of Rs. 14-12-0 per Gujrathi month that the Defendants or either of them may be ordered to the costs of this suit and for further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of January 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 20th day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 20th day of November, 1923.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C18451

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4917 of 1922.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 27th day of October 1922.

G. G. NADKERNI, Esquire, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Jambulwadi, outside the Fort, Advocate, Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ganeshlal Chhotalal, Madangopal Ganeshlal and Ramjidas Madangopal, formerly trading in the name styles and firm of Madangopal Ramjidas as Merchants Adatias and Shrofs inter alia at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

AJRAJ MOTILAL, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants at Beawar in the District of Ajmer Merwara. ..... Defendant.

To

MOTILAL AJRAJ
Sole Proprietor of the abovenamed defendant firm.

WHEREAS abovenamed Plaintiff has filed the above suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants for recovery of the sum of Rs 2,844-8-9 with interest on Rs. 2,236 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 11th day of October, 1922, until judgment costs and further interest and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of January, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence;

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 25th day of November, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
W. J. HOWARD,

The 25th day of November, 1922.

Messrs. MALVI MODY PANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C18461

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by our client GANESH GANGADHER DANDEKAR that he had reunited with his father Gangadher Moreshwar Dandekar and his mother Bai Bhagirathibai in their lifetime and that he is absolutely entitled to the properties mentioned in the schedule hereto. Luxman Gangadher Dandekar and Raghunath Gangadher Dandekar have no interest whatsoever therein.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTIES.

Land, situated at Palghar in the Registration Sub-District of Mahim, bearing:

Survey No.	Area Acres.	Assessment.
101	2-24	Rs. 2-12
102	1-32	1-13-9
103	0-21 Gunthas	1-12
106	0-24 Gunthas	0-9-6

Lands, situate at Mahim District Thana.

Name of Wadi	Survey No	Hissa No.	Area in Acres & Gunthas	Assessment.
Hingbhat	69	1.	3-38½	Rs. 31-11
Babrodi	741	1.	3-9½	27-0-0
Nagrode	699	1.	1-14	10-6-8

Non-agricultural Land, bearing Survey Nos. 11 and 11A with buildings and structures standing thereon, situate at Palghar with sheds, stables, outhouses, bungalows, wells and trees.

Properties, situate at Manke Kapasia, standing in the name of Ganesh Gangadher; Saphale, formerly standing in the name of Gangadher Moreshwar Dandekar but standing in our clients name Ganesh Gangadher Dandekar; Baradoli, formerly standing in the name of Gangadher Moreshwar Dandekar, but now in the name of Ganesh Gangadher Dandekar our client; Katale do do do. Phansar do do do.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1923.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Attorneys for Ganesh Gangadher Dandekar.

C18463

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1919 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 22nd day of May, 1923.

AMULAKHCHAND MEWARA a firm carrying on business as Shroffs Merchants and Adatias at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs

vs.

DURGAPRASAD LALMAN, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants at Auraiya in the District of Etawah in the United Provinces. Defendants

To,

DURGAPRASAD RUDMAL
CHUNILAL RUDMAL AND
LALMAN RUDMAL

Partners in the abovenamed defendant firm.

WHEREAS abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed the above suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants for recovery of the sum of Rs. 19,861-11-6 with interest on Rs. 18,898-10-0 a part thereof at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 10th day of May, 1923, till judgment costs and further interest and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of January, 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 30th day of May, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 30th day of May, 1923.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C18462

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the Patronage of the Gaikwar of Baroda!

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Saturday 22nd Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.
ASHA NIRASHA
Special for X' Mas Holiday

Sunday 23rd Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p.m. noon (S. T.)
DRAUPADI

Monday 24th Dec. 1923 2-30p.m. noon(S.T.)
EKACHPYALA

Tuesday 25th Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p.m. noon (S. T.)
MANAPMAN

Wednesday 26th Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p. m. noon (S. T.)
SAUBHADRA

Manager
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 p. m.
"THE VIRGIN QUEEN"
Featuring DIANA MANNERS

Empire Theatre
To-day at 4-30, 6-30. 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
Featuring Mr. and Mrs. Carter de Haven

Empress Theatre
To-day at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
"THE LOVES OF PHAROAH"
Featuring EMIL JANNINGS.

IMPERIAL
present
To-night and during this week
Second Instalment
(Six parts)
Here is a picture, which every true Hindu should see.
"PATNI PRATAP"
"PATNI PRATAP"
produce by
MADAN THEATRES LIMITED
featuring
Miss Patience Cooper
Audience of every character will enjoy this picture. It's filled with suspense, surprise, thrill and love interest.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P. M.
Sat. & Sunday Extra Show
3-30 P. M.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Presents
THIS WEEK AGAIN
Hindustan Film Co.'s
Latest Production
A QUARREL-GAME OF NARAD
OR
RAMA MARUTI YUDDHA.
A beautiful incident of the Ramayana —picturised lavishly and accurately.
Time—Rates—As Usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla.
Presents
KATHALYN WILLIAMS
in
TRIMMED IN SCARLET
and new
LEATHER PUSHERS
with
Reginald Denny
Time—Rates—As Usual.

COMING! NEXT WEEK!
MR. S. R. S. AIYAR,
ASTROLOGER,
with vast experience in the Far East.

Yashwant Natak Mandali
BOMBAY THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
Saturday 22-12-1923 at 9 P. M.
Widya-Haran.
Sunday 23-12-1923 at 3-30 noon
Chalati-Duniya.
(In Hindi Language)
Monday 24-12-1923 at 3-30 noon
Soubhadra.
Tuesday 25-12-1923 at 3-30 noon
Chalati-Duniya.
(In Hindi Language)
Wednesday 26-12-1923 at 3-30 noon
Manapman.
Director : SHANKAR RAO SIR NAIK
Manager : K. S. HARDIKAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

An unusually powerful and intensely human photo-drama!
TO-NIGHT! THIS XMAS WEEK!
A Truly Big Picture
"WHAT'S YOUR REPUTATION WORTH?"
Starring the Charming
CORINNE GRIFFITH
in
"WHAT'S YOUR REPUTATION WORTH?"

The strange story of a girl so impressed by a weird dream that she made it come true. This girl gave her reputation to the man she loved in order that he might find happiness. She had a hard struggle and went through many unusual adventures before she found happiness.

MASSIVE SETS, WINTER SPORTS, BEAUTIFUL SCENES AND INTENSELY HUMAN STORY ARE SOME OF HIGHLIGHTS OF PRODUCTION—A BIG PICTURE.

The best dressed woman of the screen scores another triumph and wears numerous gowns, each of which was designed especially for her wear in this production. A story of life in its many phases as seen in city and town to-day—It might be your own life history—or that of your neighbour.

The Story of a young girl who Sacrifices everything in order to make others happy.

"WHAT'S YOUR REPUTATION WORTH?"

The Story is one of unusual merit and requires an exceptionally large cast and many spectacular sets. It furnishes Miss Griffith a vehicle in which she may wear evening gowns, sporting gowns and more moderate frocks such as are worn by the working girl. The production also furnishes the star with opportunities to display her skill and grace in athletic sports.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Vitagraph Comedy, featuring
LARRY SEMON

To-Night: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8 45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.)

FINAL CONCLUDING NINE PARTS OF
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"
UPTO MONDAY (24th) only!

FROM TUESDAY AND ONWARDS
THE WHOLE SERIAL
will be reshown as under:—

TUESDAY	25th—Episodes	1-2 and 3.
WEDNESDAY	26th—Episodes	4-5 and 6.
THURSDAY	27th—Episodes	7-8 and 9.
FRIDAY	28th—Episodes	10-11 and 12.

Purchasers of THREE Tickets of the Second and Higher Classes AT THE SAME TIME for the First Three Instalments will be ADMITTED FREE for the Fourth Instalment on Friday 28th Inst.

To-day: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.)

Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas

WILL ACT IN BOTH THE PERFORMANCES!
During the CHRISTMAS WEEK:
(UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE)
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Company:
FOUNDED BY THE LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
PRESENTS
ONLY TWO PERFORMANCES OF
MANAPMAN
(BY K. P. KHADILKAR)
Dhairyadhar—Mr. Pendharkar; Lavanidhar—Mr. Bodas; Bhamini—M. Chapekar
on TUESDAY the 25th December, 1923 at (Night) 8-30 P.M.
and
on THURSDAY the 27th December 1923 at (noon) 3 P.M.
IN THE
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE
Plan is open and Tickets can be purchased at the New Imperial Theatre (Novelty Cinema,) Grant Road Tram Terminus) DAILY from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 8 P.M.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR

The Members of the Subodha Sangeetha Sabha
WILL ENACT
VALLI'S WEDDING
(IN TAMIL.)
Written by Rao Sahib P. SAMBANDA MUDR., B.A., B.L.,
On Monday, 24th December at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
at Baliwalla Grand Theatre,
BOMBAY.
TICKETS: Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1, & As. 8.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

126, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY AND WHITE DHOTEES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Brothers Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will To-day SATURDAY, the 22nd instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms.

One lot grey and white Dhotees.

AUCTION SALE OF EGYPTIAN WEFTCOPS AND MUTTON TALLOW, ETC..

To-day SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.,

1 case about 194 lbs. 50s. Egyptian Weftcops.

About 7 cwt. mutton tallow.

5 Bales yarn each 10 bundles of 5 lb. each yellow Tie 30 s. Medio.

5 Cases Toys Bugle, etc., 60 to 62 dozens each.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber-tyred Brougham (English).

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Landaulette.

1 Strong built secondhand Tonga.

1 Arab horse.

A Bay English gelding—15 hands, 10 years old, a good Teak and Trapper Novice.

1 Kathiawady horse in saddle and harness.

1 Humber Motor Car 4 cylinders 10—12 H. P. 5 seater in good running order.

By order of Superintendent of Stables, Government House.

2 Gents' saddles and 4 bridles.

Under instructions from G. P. Smith, Esqr. Attorney for Mrs. E. Windus and by virtue of power of sale dated the 14th October, 1923 granted to him Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 23rd and MONDAY, the 24th December, 1923, each day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder opposite to the Taj Mahal Hotel very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror side board and dumb waiters rich carpets table ornaments, fancy cabinets, chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas writing table, glass door book and silver show cases, one sweet tone cottage piano one gramaphone with records, perambulator single bedsteads mirror almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, electric lamps and fans, hat stands, ice box, meat safe, cane furniture, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF RED MULLS AND CHINTZ.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 2244 of 1919 (Padamsey vs. Gordhandas) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will To-day SATURDAY, the 22nd instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms.

3 Bales each 120 pieces Red Mulls 34 inches 20 yards.
5 Bales each 120 pieces Red Mulls 38 inches 20 yards.
1 Bale 120 pieces Red Mulls 41-42 inches 20 yards.
2 Bales each 100 pieces Chintz 25 yards.
1 Bale 120 pieces Red Mulls 41-42 inches 20 yards.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 22nd December 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.

Telephone 5152.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Under instructions from R. D. Harrison, Esq., Auditor B.B. & C.I. Railway, and others MISTRY AND CO., will sell by public Auction at 6, Walkeshwar Road, next to Taher Mahal, Chowpatty Sea Face, made-to-order high class household dining, drawing and bed room furniture by well-known makers, such as sliding dining table, dining room chairs, side boards, dintable, dining room chairs, side boards, dinned wagons, one complete set of Canteen cutlery in case, drawing room cabinets, Chesterfield suites, book stands, file cabinets, silver show cases, one Godrej safe on stand ornaments, hat stands, teapoys one Cabinet Gramophone, with Records, complete set of Bed room furniture, Chinaware, Brassware, Rich Electro-plated wares, one Verus Motor Cycle in perfect working order.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE AT POONA AT 3 P. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH JANUARY, 1924.

Auction Sale of very large lots of Planks, House-builders and Building Material Merchants.

Auction Sale of very large lests of Planks, Scantlings, Door and Window Frames, 40 feet spant Trusses, Mangalore Flat Tiles, Shahabad Slates, Corrugated Iron Sheets, Galvanised iron barbed wire ,etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 12th January, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the P. W. D. Stores, near the Lloyd Bridge, Shekhsulla at Poona by order of the Executive Engineer, Government House District, the following building material obtained from the dismantled barracks at Ganeshkhind, such as very large lots of planks, scantlings, ceilings, door and window frames, shutters, Mangalore ridge and flat tiles, 40 feet span trusses, red and other teak battens, corrugated iron sheets, Shahabad slabs, galvanished iron barbed wire etc., etc.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection orders can be had on application to the undersigned at their offices at 119, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4927.

Auction sale of one Diamond Necklace and Diamond Star advertised for sale by order of Kapurchand Bhagwanji and Co., and on a/c and at the risk of Maharana Shri Ranjitsinghji Bahadur of Barwani State and his Agents on FRIDAY 21st Instant will now take place on TUESDAY the 22nd January, 1924.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CADELL STREET, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mantri & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Mahomedbhai Ebrahim Pradhan and on account and at the risk of the Martgagor Mahomed Ebrahim Kutbudin Penkar in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of August 1922 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by public auction the following Immoveable Property on SATURDAY the 22nd December 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Cadell Street near Balamiya Street Gaiwadi Mahim in the registration sub district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 325 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 486 New No. 4314 part of New Survey No. 1/13 Cadastral survey No. 921 and in the books of th Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5063 and Street No. 391 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Vanjiwadi Street on or towards the West by the Oart of Penkar on or towards the North by the Oart of Fazandar Haji Esmail Tyeb Chhapra and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedally Miya Penkar bearing New Survey No. 13 and Street No. 392.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mantri & Co Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 25-27 Military Square, Fort or to the Undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from Messrs Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the Mortgagee of the Immoveable property hereunder mentioned and on a/c and at the risk of Esmail ji Mulla Vallibhoy the Mortgagor of the said property Messrs GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property pursuant to the power of sale vested in the Mortgage deed dated 27th January 1922 made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part on SUNDAY the 23rd December, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage tenements or bungalows and outhouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Santa-Cruz in the Village of Danda in the Taluka of Salsette District Thana and Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 1106 sq. yards (one thousand one hundred and six) or thereabouts and forming part of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under the Survey Numbers hereunder mentioned and bearing the following pot and entry numbers:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Entry No.
99	1	942
99	3	944
99	4	945-946
99	5	947
98	1	939
98	4	940
97	11	935
97	12	936
58	1-2-3-4	468
58	5-6-7	484
44	2	365
44	3	367
43	1-6	364

And bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Ennas Panla Garry on or towards the South partly by the property of the Mosque and partly by the Santa-Cruz Road leading to Santa Cruz Station on or towards the East by the property of Shekh Adam and on or towards the West partly by the property of Gustin Kelu.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs Captain & Vaidya Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at No. 121 Esplanade Road Agra Bank Building Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd December 1923.

AMICHAND GOVANJI

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e Venila Halva (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

B.C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 575
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 625
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 615
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 151½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 145½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 240
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 325
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.36-1/2
London—Paris Frcs. 84.20
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.80
London—Rome Liras 101.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Dec. 20.

Telegraph Transfers — „ 1/5 5/32 Firm
Bar Gold — — £ 4-14-6 Steady
Bar Silver Spot — — „ 33.1/16 Quiet.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Dec. 21. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic 1-5 1/8
Bank Demand 1-5 5/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s 1-5 25/32
Fosi Demand 570
American Dollars 325
Hongkong Dollars 167
Shanghai 240
Japa i 151 1/2
Singapore 166
Market Steady.

London, Dec. 20.

Rentes 3% — 53 1/4
Bar Silver Spot — 33 1/16
„ „ 2 months hence — 32 9/16
Closing Tone of silver—China and Continental Selling India bought—Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England rate 4 per cent. since 5th July 1922
Interest day to day loans 1 3/4
Interest 7 day market loans 2 3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 20.

Exchange on London in Paris 84.75
„ „ „ „ Germany .. ..
„ „ „ „ Italy .. 101,12
Stockholm 16.58
Christiania 29.23
Amsterdam 11.47
Switzerland 25.03
Belgium .. .. 95.65 Yesterdays.
Athens .. .. not received „

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st .. 3 1/4
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st .. 3 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 „ 4 1/2
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent — — 24

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Dec. 20

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 .. £ 86 1/2 unchged
Victory Bonds 4% .. £ 90 3/4 „
War Loan 5% 1929/47 .. £ 99 7/16 +1/8
Consols 2 1/2% .. £ 55 1/8 +1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% .. „ 42 1/2 unchged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% ..
(Sterling Loan) .. „ 65 1/4 +1/4
Govt. Securities 3% .. „ 55 1/2 unchged

London, Dec. 20

Conversion Loan .. .. £ 75 5/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan .. „ 99 3/4
7 per cent. Indian „ „ .. „ 114

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15/12/-
„ forward Rs. 15/12/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/1/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/1/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/1/9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/7/-
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/7/-
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 79/8/-

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Bar gold ready, S. 94-6
Silver ready, d. 33-1
Silver forward, d. 32-9
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—India bought, China sold, Market not over-strong.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Ready:—25—1—0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	25—1—0	25—1—6		25—1—6
Posh	25—1—0	25—1—6		25—1—6

Teji Mandi. ..
Magsar .. ..
Posh 0—5/0—
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Ready:—79—7—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	79—6—0	„ 79—4—0		79—6—0
Posh	79—8—0	„ 79—5—0		79—8—0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar ..
Posh 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

London Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£ 128,000,000	no change	
Public Deposits,	15,400,000	Inc	£ 3,800,000
Other do „	109,700,000	Dec.	„ 7,200,000
Govt. Securities,	47,400,000	Dec.	„ 3,200,000
Other Securities,	75,900,000	Dec.	„ 1,700,000
Notes & Gold „	19,600,000	Dec.	„ 1,900,000

The Bank Reserve is 15.6 p. c. of the Liabilities

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 63/
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 90/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/2
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

The following are the closing rates:

BANKS.

Imperial 1380, India 80, Central Bank 25/4 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 450, Apollo Mills 25, Bombay Cotton 620, Bombay Dyeing 880, Century 430, Cent-India 528/12, Colaba Land 155, Coorla 152/8, Crescent 217/8, Edw. Sassoon 235, Fazulbhoy 855, F. Petit 1250 Indore Malwa 495, Kastoorchand 202/8, Khatao 285, Kohinoor 1420, Luxmi Cotton 5350, Mathuradas 375, M. Petit 3100, Morarji 4000xd., New Great 525, New City 315, Pabani 385, Pearls 587/8, Shapurji 227/8, Simplex 358/12, Standard 1500 Swan 860, Swadeshi 528/12, Tata Mill 405 and Vishnu Cotton 2000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 290, B. Burma 277/8, B. Burma N. I. 65, Bombay Tramway 90, Bombay Steam 85, Bombay Burma Petrol 5/4, Bundi Cement 10/8 Katni ord. 85, Katni Defd. 210, New India 13/8, Shivrajpur 37/8, Tata Iron Ord 29/8, Tata Iron Defd. 108/12, Tata Hydro 690 and Scindia Steam 6/10.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Chartered Bank .. — .. .. £ 19 3/8
Hongkong — .. .. .. „ 124
National .. .. „ 42
Eastern — .. .. .. — „ 5 3/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. — — — „ 12

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The Imperial Bank has raised its rate of interest on demand loans to seven per cent.

Jutes opened strong and a large business took place in Howrah at Rs. 38/10. Cotton section had been uninteresting with hardly any changes. Coals had a fair number of enquiries with an altogether better feeling noticeable. In teas with buying orders more abundant rates generally had been showing a hardening tendency. Miscellaneous sectionqad no interesting features. Stock exchange will close for Christmas and New Year Holidays from 22nd instant to the 1st proximo. Following were the closing quotations:—

JUTES:—Anglo-India 361, Auckland 154 S L Barnagore 128/8, S L, Birla 7/2, Campdany 163, Cheviot 251/8, S L, Clive 29/4, do7 per cent pref 98, Dalhousie 316, Empire 44/4, S L Fort William 242/8, Gourepore 555, S L Howrah 38/6, Hoogly pref. 13/12, Hukumchand ordinary 7/14 S L, Lansdowne 241 S L, Naihati 340 S L National 274, Nuddea 41, Orient 186 S L. Presidency Mills 6 S L Reliance 45/8, Standard 338 S L, Waverley 8/12,

COALS:—Bengal Nagpore 70/8 S L Bhulanbararee 30/8, Equitable 25/6, Ghu sick and Muslia 20 E S, Huntodia 3/12, New Beerbhoom 34/4, New Kendaj 10, North Damuda 7/4, Parassea 4/14, Raneegunge 51, Samla Govindpore 14/12, XD., Standard 60/8, Talcher 8/4,

BANKS:—Eastern Bank 72, Imperial Bank Conty 344 S L.

COTTON:—Benngal Luxmi 123, Bengal Nagpore cotton 25/12, Dunbar 198, Kesoram 5-12-0.

TEA COMPANIES:—Bishnauth 28/S L East India 15, Jultubari 15/6, New Samanbagh ord 450, New Terai 15/12, Rutema 13/12. O. D'Sapoi 21/4, Tirrihannah 22,.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Frank Ross 5, lever Brothers Pref 8/4, Britania Engineering ordy 12, B I Corporation ordy 5/2, Indo-Burma tin 7/6, Madan Theatres 2/14, Bengal warehouse 108.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling five and three thirtysecond pence and demand one shiling five and one eighth pence.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 20.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
Dec. Sellers 32. 9
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
July, Sellers 2. 6
July/Sept. Sellers 24/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay
July Sellers 4/10
Fine White Java C & F. Karachi
July Sellers 24.10
Tone— Very little doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cons.—Jan.-Feb. 12 1/2
Plantation First Latex crepe — „ 14
Tone,—Barely Steady.

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay — 13.

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

December 21.

A further advance of 20 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on some buying. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 10 points down. The decline was due to some long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co. cable under date 20th inst. as follows:—

"Think tenders on January will be smaller than expected. Spot firm, showing considerable interest; at present discounts."

Their Liverpool friends Messrs. Charles Stewart and Son cable under same date as under:—

"Take a favourable view of the prospect after the holidays and a considerable business seems to be pending in Manchester."

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson Dated 20th inst. (5-35 p.m.):—

"Ginned 9,549,000 Bales
"Last year 9,494.000 Bales
"Ginners much as expected;
"think tendency upwards"

The ginners Report shows 9,549,000 bales ginned upto 12th December 1923 as compared with 9,244,000 bales upto 30th November 1923.

Both the Home as well as the local markets move at present within very narrow limits and we think that little change is likely in the near future owing to the intervention of the Christmas and New Year holidays, but with the starting of the coming year we expect a steady demand for cotton and the enquiry from every quarter will be on an extensive scale. In the circumstances higher prices will be quite likely and all temporary depressions should be utilised in order to make purchases.

In spite of the moderate advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier at Rs. 642 i.s. Re. 1¼ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F G. Broach April/May. On selling by jobbers the market declined to Rs. 640. Around this level prominent Marwari Shroffs and a Japan House were buyers which lifted the prices to Rs. 649½. On scattered selling the values gave way to Rs. 647 but soon improved to Rs. 653½ on Commission Houses jobbers and shroffs buying. the market closing at Rs. 654 at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 656 and sharply advanced to Rs. 662 on prominent shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 661 firm. Offices and a Japan House were buyers for Oomra Deor/January.

Fine Oomra Deor/January opened at Rs. 615 and improved to Rs. 624 on buying by Commission Houses and Offices. Touching Rs. 621 the market closed at Rs. 624. Whilst Oomra-March opened at Rs. 605 and advanced to Rs. 614 at which rate the market closed. F. G. Bengal for Deor/January and March deliveries was quoted Rs. 543.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand was fairly good. About 5,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

To-day only 100 bales Central Provinces No. 2 were tendered against Oomra Contracts.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
(5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Fully Good Broach	Apr./May	661
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	550
Fully Good Bengal	March	546
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	630
Fine Oomra	March	620

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	S'fine.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good.	F.G.	Fair
M. G. Bengal & S. Punjab	585	575	560	..	..	
M. G. Oomra No. 3		665	653	640	..	..
M. G. Cent Prov. No. 15		695	685	670	..	..
M. G. Cent. Prov. No. 2		680	670	655	..	..

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 21.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	654
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	541
Fully Good Bengal	March	..	539
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	..	624
Fine Oomra	March	..	614

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

December 21.

New York Market 20th December 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
35.27	Dec.		35.53	+26
34.35	Jan.	34.48 +13	34.55	+20
34.80	Mar.		34.87	+07
34.90	May	35 03 +13	35.05	+15
34.20	July		34.27	+07
28.47	Oct.		28.38	—12

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 35.23, lowest 34.65, range .58 points. Limits buying absorbing long liquidation.

Liverpool Market 20th December 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices very Prices.	at Closing 11 a.m. Prices.	Since previous close
19.88	Jan. 1924	19.84—04	19,88 ..	19.81 —07
19.85	Mar.	19.80—05	19.89 +04	19.80 —05
19.74	May			19.67 —07
19.30	July			19.20 —10
15.19	Oct.	16,09—10		16.11 ..08
22.38	Jan. 1924	Egyptian		22.15 —23
20.95	Nov. „			21.05 +10

Telegraphic market advices (1) Local bulls support. Little cotton for sale.

(2) American cross rate 3 p.m. 4364. March highest 19.95, lowest 19.78, range .17 points

(3) Quiet steady market. Given continuance steadiness, large business expected Manchester.

(4) Neworleans market will remain open on 24th and 31st December 1923.

Liverpool, Dec. 20. Bales.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool	..	6000
„ „ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
„ „ „ Sales of East Indian	..	100
„ „ Imports		..
EGYPTIAN Future prices		
Mid. Americans Spot fair request.		20 05
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakel	..	..
New York 11 a. m.	Mar	34.90—26
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		35.06—18
	July	34,28—20
New Orleans 10 a. m.	„	34.63
	Jan.	34.75

Liverpool, Dec 20. To-day's prices.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	19.81—.7
	Mar.	19.80—.5
	May	19.67—.7
	July	19.20—10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
Dec.	..
Jan.	19.33 +.1
Feb.	..
Mar.	19.90 +.5
April	..
May	19.78+.4
June	..
July]	19.28—.2
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	16.12—.7
Nov.	..
Egyptians Mar.	22.60
May.	22.75

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Dec.	..
Jan.	19,93 +.12
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	19,94 +.14
May	..
June	19.80 +13
July	..
Aug.	19.33 +12
Sept.	..
Oct.	..
Nov.	16.23 +12
Dec.	..
Egyptians Jan.	..
Mar.	22.55
May	22.70
	22.85

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Dec.	19.80—.7
Jan.	19.81—.7
Feb.	19.80—.4
Mar.	19.80—.5
April	19.71—.6
May	19.67—.7
June	19.61—10
July	19.20—10
Aug.	18.30—10
Sept.	17.85—.9
Oct.	16.11—.8
Nov.	15,76—.8
Dec.	15.61—.8

Tone—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

M. G. Bengal, Good	13.40
„ „ Fully Good	13.80
„ „ Fine	14.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.60
„ „ „ Fully Good	15.10
„ „ „ Fine	15.60
M. G. Broach, Good	16.70
„ „ Fully Good	17.10
„ „ Fine	17.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.30
„ „ Fully Good	13.70
„ „ Fine	14.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

Months	To-day's Price.
Dec.	22.10—13
Jan.	22.15—23
Feb.	22.28—22
Mar.	22.40—20
April	22.48—20
May	22.55—20
June	22.57—18
July	22.60—15
Aug.	22.60—15
Sept.	22.20—15
Oct.	21,55 +10
Nov.	21.05 +10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	..	19,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..	8,000
„ „ Continent	..	1.000
Futures at New York	..	..
„ „ „ Jan.	..	34.55 +20
„ „ „ Mar.	..	34.87 +7
„ „ „ May.	..	35.05 +15
„ „ „ July.	..	34.27 +7
Spot Cotton at New York	..	35.85 +15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	34.75 unchanged
Futures „ „ Mar.	..	34.89 +18
„ „ „ May	..	34.75 +12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	10 11/16
Silver Foreign mined	.. ..	.84

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 20.

	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York. Jan.	34.55 +20
Mar.	34.87 +.7
May	35.05 +15
July	34.27 +.7

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 20.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2lbs.	
J/F paid	41/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs	
J/F Buyers	41/
AUSTRALIAN D/J Value ..	44/6
KARACHI BARLEY	
J/M Sellers	31 3/8
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. D/J Value ..	46
WHEAT Dari Indian White	
J/M Liverpool	3/3
WHEAT Cargo Northern Manitoba No, 1	
Passage	44
Tone—	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec, 21. 6-30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing Rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	42 0 0	8 9 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	8 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	43 0 0	0 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 12 0	15 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 7 0	13 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	78 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	70 0 0	13 10 0
Teelseed, Black	12 12 0	13 10 0
Poppyseed, White	71 0 0	
Groundnuts	9 4 0	9 8 0
Mowrasseed		
Barley		
Castorseed	31 0 0	
Cotton Seeds Ready ..	74 0 0	14 14 0
Delivery	40 0 0	5 11 0

Forward. Rs. a. p.

Wheat, April/May ..	7 4 9
Linseed, April/May ..	13 0 9
Groundnut., Dec, Jan. ..	70 4 0
Teelseed Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15 14 0

METALS.

London, Dec. 20.

English best Selected Copper ..	.. £ 86
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	.. £ 61 7/8
Copper Braziers	.. „ 83 ..

(Continued on next page.)

COMMERCIAL

(Continued from previous page.)

Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter Nomi.	29
Corrugated sheets	£ 18 11/16

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec.. 21 Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1	64 8 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 8 0
Brass	2/	64 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec. 21. Rs. a. p
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2 0 0	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		66 4 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

LINSEED.

	Bombay, Dec 20.
LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May Sellers	£ 19 3/8

Tone.—Show demand at steady prices.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot net

,, Dec. Value	£ 41/9
,, Jan./Apl Buyer	,, 39

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Dec. 1923.

Cotton	17931 Bales
Wheat	3542 Cwts.
Linseed	3227 ,,
Rape, etc	457 ,,
Gingellyseed	1580 ,,
Poppyseed	353 ,,
Groundnuts	14536 ,,
Castorseed	790 ,,
Rice	49084 ,,
Myrabollams	8059 ,,
Cottonseed	35688 ,,
[illegible]rasseed	Nil ,,
[illegible]n	3123 ,,
[illegible]ar	403 ,,
[illegible]ur	875 ,,
[illegible]ley	1967 ,,
[illegible]	3802 ,,
[illegible]	554 Tons

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Dec. 21. Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 3 0
Elphinstone	1 3 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phœnix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 8 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 7 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per l.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:— × Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 0
Bombay Cotton	1 5 6
Pahelwam	1 5 6
Earth Brand	1 5 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century:—	
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 8 0
Phœnix per piece	7 8 0
Swan Finley per piece	7 6 0
Hindustan per piece	7 12 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 0 0
Bombay United per piece	8 0 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	10 0 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

MESSRS. ABDULLA JUSAB & CO.

FLOUR, ATTA AND BRAN.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

	Wallace.	Bombay.	Union Luxmi.
Superfine	18/8	18/	17/8
House-hold	17/4	16/8	16/4
Export	17/	16	15/12
Bazaar			
Atta No. 3	13/	12/8	12/8
Bran, Coarse	1/1	1/1	1/1
Bran, Fine	1/1	1/1	1/1
Soji	19/	19/	19/
Rawa	18/8	18/8	18/8

Remarks :—

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market are firm. Although money at call is still available at 2% this rate does not indicate the actual tendency of the market which is more clearly evidenced by the rate for two and four months period, now quoted from 6 to 6 1/2% in view of the increasing trade demand. Owing to high prices of cotton and heavy deliveries of this crop, together with requirements for financing the rice crop in Rangoon, it is estimated that the trade demand for finance at present amounts to about Rs. 70 lacs to one crore a day. In view of this, higher money rates and a further stringency is anticipated during next month.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 75.63 lacs and the other deposits have also decreased by Rs. 442.20 lacs. The cash balance is reduced by the large figure of Rs. 548.78 lacs and now stands at Rs. 17,73,20,000/-, the percentage being 20.93 as compared with 25.84 of last week. The Bank rate has been raised to 7 per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank further shows that since the 14th instant, the Bank has taken a loan of Rs. 4 crores from the Government of India, under the Paper Currency Act.

The gilt-edged market was steady during the early part of the week but later, following the raising of the Bank rate and with sellers predominating in the market, rates were easier. 3 1/2% Government Paper was quoted about Rs. 63/8. 5% Loans due 1933 and 1945-55 are quoted at about Rs. Rs. 96/2 and 95/4 respectively. 5 1/2% Bonds due 1925 and 1928 changed hands at Rs. 102/4 and 102/8 respectively, 6% Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were placed at Rs. 100/10 and 100/12 respectively, 1930 are quoted at Rs. 102/- and 1932 at Rs. 103/-. 6 1/2% Bombay Development Loan is quoted at about Rs. 106/8.

The sale of intermediate three months bills at Rs. 98/14 % and six months bills at Rs. 97/9 % was continued throughout the week with little enquiry.

EXCHANGE.

After being a dull market during the early part of the week with the rate for T. T. on London being quoted at 1s. 4/5/16d. sterling exchange firmed up yesterday and business was done as high as 1s. 5-5/32d. the market closing at 1s. 5 1/8 d.

The strength that developed in the market was mainly due to the drawing into a conclusion of the Banking year, and to increased selling by exporters both here and in Calcutta. A fair enquiry from bullion importers continues.

The dollar quotation was fairly steady throughout the week the rate moving between $4.38/1/8 and $ 4.36 5/8. The Continental exchanges have again weakened, French francs depreciated from 82.50 to 84.20 and the Belgian franc from 95 to 95.80. The Italian lira remained steady round 101.

There were no allotments at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State on Tuesday 18th December, the total amount of tenders being Rs. 40 lacs. There will be no sale next week owing to holidays and one crore of rupees will be offered for sale on 1st January 1924.

The following are the figures of Indian overseas trade for the month of November 1923 :—Total Imports of private merchandise Rs. 2,109 lacs. Total exports of private merchandise Rs. 2,763 lacs. Net movement of treasure import Rs. 375 lacs. Net balance of trade including enfaced rupee paper in favour of India Rs. 153 lacs.

Gold was a steady market during the early part of the week, the price moving in sympathy with fluctuations in the sterling exchange. In London the price of the metal moved between 94s. 6d. and 94s. 4d. the closing rate being 94s. 6d. In our market the range of prices during the week was from Rs. 25/5 to Rs. 25/2 for ready, Rs. 25/5 to Rs. 25/1/6 for 24th December settlement and Rs. 25/5 to Rs. 25/1/6 for 22nd January settlement. The rate for sovereigns declined from Rs. 15/13/6 to Rs. 15/12/0 both for ready and forward delivery. There has been a further improvement in the daily of-take which now averages about 30,000 tolas,. The stock is estimated at about 1,50,000 tolas irrespective of the amount taken by the bazar from the Mint, and excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £. 54,000/- gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 3,03,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 11,02,382 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £ 240,000.

SILVER.

Fluctuations in the silver market were of a nature similar to the movements in gold prices, the market reacting in sympathy with China exchange. At the close, prices were quoted down about one rupee on the week. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33-11/16 d. and 33-1/16 d. for ready and 32-7/8 d. and 32-9/16 d. for forward. In Shanghai the rates for T. T. on London improved to 3/5 d. but subsequently declined and close at 3/3 7/8 d. In our market the range of prices was from Rs. 80/8 to Rs. 79/3 for ready, Rs. 80/8 to 79/3 for 28th December settlement and Rs. 80/9 to 79/4 for 26th January settlement. The off-take averages about 120 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 4500 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £ 35,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 3,54,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 324 bars and Rs. 493,124 in coin. The total export of silver amounted to 1800 bars to Shanghai. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £ 80,000.

SHARES.

The share market was open for five days during the week. Cotton mill shares were generally steady with a tendency to somewhat lower levels in a few instances at the close. A notable feature of the week has been the sharp fluctuations in Bombay Dyeing shares. From the quotation of Rs. 850 the shares after receding to Rs. 827/8, rose sharply to Rs. 937/8, it being reported that a large block of shares had fallen into strong hands. Yesterday, howver, the price quoted had receded to the neighbourhood of Rs. 900. The following are the fluctuations in the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 862/8-827/8-937/8; Century Rs. 442/8-443/12-437/8; Central India Rs. 532/8-536/4-533/12 : Crescent Rs. 230-228/12xd,-223/12xd ; Kohinoor Rs. 1435-1420-1430 ; New Great Rs. 542/8-540-535 ; Pearls Rs. 630-603/12xd ; Simplex Rs. 367/8-36 1/4-367/8xd, and Swadeshi Rs. 530-533/12 and 531/4.

The miscellaneous section has remained quiet with no notable fluctuations. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 285 ; Bombay Burma Rs. 275 ; Bombay Trams Rs. 90/10 with Tata deferreds at Rs. 108/12. In Cement and Manganese shares, Bundis were quoted at Rs. 10/8, Katni Ord. Rs 85 with deferreds at Rs. 2/0 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 37/8. Railway shares remain quiet with few changes recorded, Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 780 ; Central Provinces Rs. 92/8, Sindh Light Rs. 156 ; and Tapti Valley Rs. 605.

Bank share were steady, those of the Imperial Bank being quoted at Rs. 1380 with Contributories at Rs. 540 ; Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 80 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 25/8.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD

WEEKLY REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Description.	Spot prices. 20-12-23.	13-12-23
Bengals F. G.	550	545
S/ Punjab F. G.	550	545
Broach F. G.	...	...
Oomras Fine	645	640

Futures Settlement Rates

	20-12-23	17-12-23.
Hedge Contracts		
Bengals Dec./Jan	532 538	516
March.	531 ...	...
Broach, April/May	642 649	622
Oomra F. Dec./Jan	612 610	536
March.	603 606	588

Receipts for the week ending 20th Dec. 1923. and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1923.	Bales 1922.
Bengals	28573	18516
Oomras	87518	98002
Dholleras	7304	7669
Broach	...	...
Southerns	3387	938
Persians	30	112
Americans	...	...
Egyptians	...	...
East Africans	...	173
Other sorts	1	...
Total	126813	126015

Exports for the week ending 20th Dec. 1923

	Bales
Europe	41477
China	990
Japan	12723
Coast Ports	...
Total	55190
Afloat in harbour Europe	8570
China, Japan and Coast Ports	77668
Total	86238

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 20th Dec. 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
505194	513661	802712	434754	518514

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 20th December 1923 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1923-24.	1922-23	192 -22	1920-21.	1919-20.
Europe	301064	187422	201969	212134	172386
China	19747	6604	55559	30598	27853
Japan	174308	316373	409813	75578	37033
Coast Ports	5521	10234	5984	3593	4517
Total	500620	514833	673396	322204	579424

*Including 387 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 20th December 1923 13,525 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 20th December 1923, (a) 3,22,750 bales.

NOTE :—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

(a) The estimated stock of cotton in Bombay is calculated on the basis of the revised figure for Mill consumption i. e. 75,000 bales per month.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

	Rs. a. p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.	
Finlay	13 8 0
Apollo	13 8 0
Simplex	...
Shapoorji	13 0 0
Currimbhoy	13 0 0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.	
Edward Sassoon	14 0 0
Apollo	14 0 0
David	14 0 0
8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.	
Jacob (Seven stars)	14 4 0
Edward Sassoon	14 8 0
Apollo	14 0 0
Bradbury	14 8 0
10 1/2s.	
Shapoorji	14 12 0
Apollo	14 10 0
Swadeshi	16 0 0
Bradbury	15 0 0
Asur Virji	15 0 0
David (Flowerman)	14 10 0
David (Cockatoo)	15 4 0
Indo China	14 4 0
12 1/2s.	
Elphinstone	15 2 0
Currimbhoy	15 6 0
China	0 0 0
Moon	14 12 0
Apollo	15 4 0
Dawn	17 0 0
14 1/2	
Kilachand	16 0 0
Apollo	16 0 0
City	16 8 0
Colaba Land	16 4 0
Fazalbhai	16 4 0
20s.	
Kilachand	17 8 0
Edward Sassoon	17 8 0
Elphinstone	17 4 0
Phoenix	18 4 0
Dawn	18 8 0

SUGAR.

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

We have nothing special to report in our market which ruled steady throughout the week with fair demand and prices for ready Sugars have been advanced by 4 annas per cwt. all round. There was good enquiry for near positions and a good business has been done in B. R. B. and Czechoslovakian Sugars January March Shipment C 31/3 to 3 1/6 Free Bombay Harbour. There was no direct business in Javas as the price is 1/ higher than Beet. Karachi and Calcutta reported a steady Market with small business doing. Java reported a steadier market with small fluctuations. London and America were reported strong with good business done.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks :—

T. M. O Rs. 27-8-0 32 F.B. Harbour stocks 90 000 Bg.

,,	Dec. Jan.	32 0 ,,
,,	June	26 0 ,,
,,	July	25 0 ,,
,,	July Sept.	24 6 ,,
Beet ready	Rs. 27-8	31 9 ,,
,,	Jan. Feb.	31 0 ,,

COLOUR.

Bombay, December, 21.

During the course of this week the business remained slack owing to closing month of the year. Alizarine has also been steady as the speculative element has no opportunity to play upon the market. Arrivals of goods appear to be regular. In many cases the supply is more than the actual demand and so the stocks are accumulating. The quotations are mostly as under:—

	Rs. a. p. per cw.
Alizarine 20% Cow	140/145 cwt.
Alizarine 20% Lunger	140 0 0 ,,
Alizarine 20% I. P.	115 0 0 ,,
Alizarine 20% Moon	130 0 0 ,,
Congo Red	1 10 0 per lb
Benzo Purpurine	2 8 0 ,,
Delta Purpurine	3 4 0 ,,
Fast Red	5 0 0 ,,
Methyl Violet	5 8 0 ,,
Malachite Green	4 0 0 ,,
Nigrosene Crystals	1 12 0 ,,
Hemetine Crystals	1 0 0 ,,
Sulphur Black	0 12 0 ,,
Sulphur Brown	1 2 0 ,,

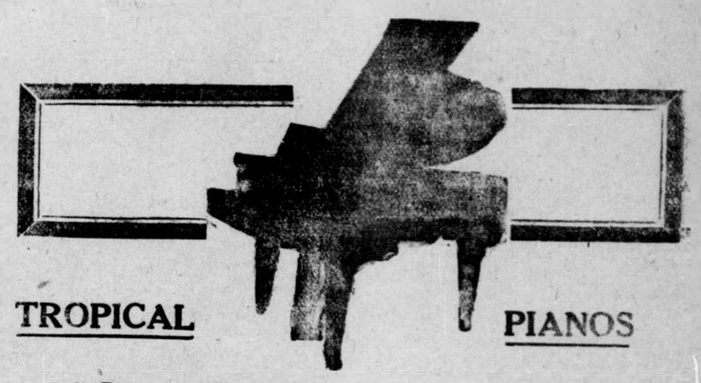
CHEMICALS.

Bombay, December—21.

The market for continental chemicals kept steady. The trend of the prices kept upwards for nearly a month, but the position at present is such that the rise has been brought to a standstill, with a general fall down of demand. The supply continued fair, but the consumers are practically silent. Moreover, the danger of a strike has brought a further nervousness among the dealers, since, the mills are buying only from hand to mouth. Home offe s have been firm but with little effect at present on the local prices in view of an absence of a healthy demand.

Dutch Farina arrived freely in the harbour and the price ruled nearly at Rs. 15/12. Sago kept firm. Dextrine has been easy. Sodium sulphide, Hydrosulphide soda, Aniline salt have been comparatively quiet. No changes have been recorded in the values of Brown sugar lead, Caustic soda and Antimony salt. Potash Chlorate is the only article which witnessed a strong and active market. There is still a general scarcity of Strontium Nitrate. The quotations are:—

	Rs. a. p.
Salt Aniline	0 11 6
Salt Epsom	3 8 0
Salt Antimony	0 10 0
Salt Glauber	4 0 0
Brown sugar lead	52 0 0
White sugar lead	45 0 0
Farina—Dutch	15 12 0
Dextrine	20 0 0
Barrium Nitrate	0 6 0
Copper sulphate	29 0 0
Soda Sulphide	16 0 0
Soda Caustic	23 0 0
Soda Bichromate	39 0 0
Chloride Zinc	26 0 0
Chloride Magnesium	3 0 0
Bleaching powder	15 0 0
Sago flour	17 0 0
Potash Chlorate	0 5 0
Oxalic acid	39 0 0
Hyposulphide soda	14 0 0



TROPICAL PIANOS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

AND ON THE

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Agents for :—

BLUTHNER - - BECHSTEIN
ALLISON - - - BRASTED -
COLLARD - - - CHAPPELL
ERARD - - - CRAMER -
STROHMENGER ESTEY - -
NIENDORF - - HOPKINSON

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
MASON AND HAMLIN.

ETC., ETC.,

Full particulars and quotations from

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FORT, - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, December, 21,

There have been no important changes in the prices of stores-articles and the apprehension of a mill strike has again made the dealers rather nervous and they are inclined to unload their holdings. Healds and reeds have been quiet, with little changes in values. Bandings alone have continued strong in view of higher values of yarn. Reeds have no probability of any rise at present. Elastic Healds kept firm.

Japanese Bobbins have kept firm, with the prices steadily advancing. Some scarcity of available stocks in Japan has brought about this slow rise. English Bobbins have been practically unchanged. Conical pirns—5"-varnished ruled high, and the price quoted is nearly Rs. 8/- though the price is nominal.

Woollen goods have no changes and the buyers are few. Prices from home manufacturers kept steady. Some slight activity was seen in the demand of 66" Twill flannel.

Quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.
Elastic Healds	27 0 0
Cotton Healds	1 13 6
Wire Healds—9½"	4 0 0
Tubular Bandings No. 3	2 6 0
Spindle Bandings	1 10 0
Scroll Bandings	1 5 0
Reeds	0 3 9
Card cans-Steel	4 0 0
Roller Cloth-18	9 4 0
Sizing flannel-66"	4 4 0
Slubbing Tubes-Japan	24 0 0
Roving Tubes-Japan	23 0 0

(For other commercial see page 14.)

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION FAILS.

Before Mr. F. Oliveria, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate Dr. D. R. Bardi appeared to answer a charge of assault, defamation or, in the alternative insult, brought against him by Mr. Adolph Plivia, Manager of Mr. P. Manekji, the Caterer for the Masonic Hall.

The complainant's case was that at the Masonic Banquet held in connection with the installation of the Lodge Zoraster, the accused complained to the Lodge Steward Mr. Panday, that what was served as Chicken Cutlet was in reality a mixture of Beef and Mutton. The complainant further stated that he went up to the accused and asked him what his complaint was but the accused angrily asked him not to trouble him while he was on the table. At the end of the Banquet the complainant was about to get on his motor bicycle when the accused followed him and asked him what he meant by coming to him at the Dining table and called him 'impertiment swine'. This incident the complainant reported to his employer who then came up with Mr. Boman Beeram and Mr. Panday. Mr. Panday questioned the accused regarding his rude conduct.

Mr. Boman Behram, Mr. D. Patel, Major Sorab Engineer and Mr. Panday were examined on the complainant's behalf but they did not support his version. The complainant's story was corroborated by his master and the Bandmaster. P. Amara stated that he had heard the words 'impertinent swine' but he would not say by whom they had been uttered. The defence was that there was bad blood between the complainant's master and Dr. Bardi that the complainant had been instigated by Mr. P. Manekji to lodge this complaint. The accused admitted having used the word 'impertment' and stated that it was all a false case.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case said that the complainant's allegations were not supported by his witnesses and the evidence therefore being unsatisfactory he discharged the accused.

Mr. P. Godhino appeared for the complainant while Mr. Sorab Kapadia for the defence.

RS. 150 FOR DEFAMATION.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla delivered judgment in a case wherein Miss S. A. Cama had filed a complaint against Mr. K. H. Patel for publicly defaming her. His worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 150 which was paid then and there.

The case was that when Miss Cama was sitting in her car at Chowpati, the accused saw her behaving in a questionable way towards some strangers and took her to task for the same, calling her names.

Before the Hon. Magistrate the accused was already fined Rs. 50. But His worship at the Girgaum Police Court when fining the accused warned him against any such actions on his part in the future and severely reprimanded him for his rude behaviours.

CORONER' COURT.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

At the Cornoner's Court on Wednesday the enquiry was concluded touching the death of Lenson Escot Bowder (21) which occurred on the 9th instant.

An I. M. S. officer giving evidence said that on his hearing a gun shot he went to the deceased's house who was his neighbour and found the deceased bleeding from the right temple. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after. The Jury returned a verdict that death was due to the deceased having shot himself when he was in a depressed state of mind.

DOWN BETWEEN PLATFORM AND TRAIN.

On Wednesday afternoon Valabhdas Bhagwanji (15) went with his relatives to the Victoria Terminus station to see some relatives off by the Calcutta mail. While the train started he tried to get down from the foot board where he was standing but fell down between the platform and the train. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where his stomach was found to have been ruptured. He died subsequently.

The Coroner held an inquest on his body when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN INQUINY ADJOURNED.

The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Yenkubai (20) who died after taking the juice of some leaves and died in a short time on Wednesday. The evidence showed that the deceased was well till Wednesday morning In the afternoon she began to vomit after taking some leaves' juice. Whilst she was being taken to the hospital she died on the way. The Coroner after recording some evidence adjourned further hearing. The police have taken charge of a stone, a cup and some leaves used by the deceased.

CABLE ITEMS.

Prince George, the youngest son of the King and Queen, celebrated his 21st birthday on December 20th. He received numerous congratulations from members of the Royal Family and naval and other friends. The Prince came to the town from the Royal Navy School at Greenwich and lunched with the King and Queen at a family party at Buckingham Palace—B.O.W.

Lord Goschen, Governor-designate of Madras, has appointed Lieut.-Colonel Francis Balfour his Military Secretary. Mr. Conran Smith continues as Private Secretary.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: 2nd Extra Meeting.

S. S. "Kashmir" with the English mail leaves at 2 p.m.

All India Open Amateur Athletic Meeting: Racing commences at 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 23.

Meeting by Clerks Union re. unemployment question, Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

MONDAY, Dec. 24.

Xmas Eve: Banks closed.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25.

Christmas Day: Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

Boxing Day: Banks closed.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 22 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 23 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 7m.
Dec. 24 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 7m.
Dec. 25 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 8m.
Dec. 26 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec. 27 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 9m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MENDONCA.—Antonio Caetano, late Manager Pyrkes' Apollo Hotel and father of Ben and Louis Mendonca. Funeral will leave his residence, 158 Sankli Street, Byculla at 5 p.m. for Haines Road.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The December "At Home" of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council has been cancelled.

DIVINE SERVICES.

On Sunday, the 23rd inst, the Morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Benzamin S. Pezarkar at 7-30 a.m. and the evening Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar at 5-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Tuesday the 25th December 1923 will be a Post Office holiday on account of Christmas Day. All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and its Town Sub-Offices, including the Telegraph branches of the Combined offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for all places in Mexico should be in plin language with the exception of State telegrams, and will be accepted at sender's risk.

VEDANTA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct in English, the usual weekly Vedanta class on Sunday, the 23rd instant at the Hall of the above Ashram, Santa Cruz at 8-30 a.m. The class is open to the public.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Lima Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 18th December, and is due to arrive here on the 28th December.

The British India Co.'s s.s. "Mashobra" from London left Suez for Bombay on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The O S K.'s steamer "Argun Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 21st inst., and is due to arrive here on the 25th idem.

INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE

As settled, the 35th Session of the Indian National Social Conference is to be held at Poona during the Christmas week, 29th and 30th being fixed for the purpose. A Reception Committee with Dr. R. P. Paranjpye as the Chairman has been formed and the Secretaries are trying their best to enrol as many members as they can. An Executive Committee has also been formed with several Subcommittees to arrange for a successful holding of the Session. Principal G. C. Bhate has been elected as President.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. R. Machawe on "Malaria" to-day (Saturday) at Foras Road at 8 p.m. (S.T.) All are requested to attend.

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

The Marathi Class in Economics will meet as usual under the auspices of the Servants of India Society, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Mr. C. S. Deole will be incharge. It is open to all.

SANITATION ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay sanitation round will be taken in D. and E. wards of the City to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) The party will start from the League's Office, Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum. Those interested in the sanitation of the City are requested to accompany the round.

AKHILA DRAVIDA RASHTRIYA SANGA.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sanga will be held at the Sanga Khadi Stores, Vishram Building, Parel to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m.

PILGRIMAGE AND FEAST—BASSEIN FORT

The annual pilgrimage and feast in honour of St. Gonsalo Garcia will take place in the Bassein Fort to-morrow (Sunday). There will be Low Masses from 8 to 11 a.m. The solemn High Mass with Sermon will begin at 10-30 (S.T.). Motors and tongas will be available at the Bassein Road Station.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HINDU SABHA.

A public meeting of the Depressed Classes will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Clerk Road opposite Simplex Mills when Swami Onkar Sachchidanand will preside.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the I. E. S.'s past students' union will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 (a.m.) when among other items of the agenda will be the adoption of the annual report of the Union and a new election of the managing committee for the ensuing year.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Buddha Society will be conducted by Dr. R. V. Khedkar, M.D., F.R.C.S., to-day (Saturday) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road at 6-15 p.m. The subject for the class will be Psychology.

"VEDOPADESH."

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgon, Bombay, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Shriman Swami Achyutanandji Maharaj will deliver a lecture on "Vedopadesh."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

RESULT OF BYE-ELECTION TO THE A. I. C. C.

As Mr. Umar Sobani is the only candidate for the one seat on the All-India Congress Committee, there will be no poll to-day (Saturday) as announced. Mr. Umar Sobani has been duly declared elected.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY.

AN APPEAL.

In accordance with the following resolution passed at the informal conference held in the the Hall of the Servants of India Society in the last week, it is proposed to start for the present six centres at which names and other particulars of all those unemployed will be registered.

Now an earnest appeal is made to all those unemployed who desire to get their grievances redressed immediately to provide the Working Committee with the necessary particulars. It will be seen from the resolution appended below that not only there is the public opinion to be roused on the question, but also representations are to be made to Government.

Therefore proper statistics should be supplied to the Working Committee in order to enable it to represent the case of the unemployed properly.

Resolution:—"This Meeting recommends to the Clerks' Union as well as other Labour Organisations in Bombay to open a Register of the unemployed clerks and other workers in this City and to arrange meetings and processions to bring home to the Public, the Government and the Employers the extent of the unemployment prevailing in the City and the necessity of divising some measures to relieve the distress immediately."

The six Centres of Registration:—

(1) S. H. Jhabvala Esq., 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (2) J. K. Mehta Esq., Indian Merchants' Chamber, 20, Bank St., Bombay. (3) Clerks' Union Office, 559/561, Girgaum Road, Opp. Swadeshi Co-operative Stores. (4) Central Labour Board Office, Workmen's Institute, Parel. (5) N. M. Joshi Esq., Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road. (6) G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, Dadar.

A public meeting of the unemployed members of different professions will be held in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to consider what practical measures should now be taken to carry out the resolution passed at the informal conference held sometime ago at the same place on the same question. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

WEST END CINEMA.

WEST-END CINEMA.—"What's Your Reputation Worth?" a Corinne Griffith production, which will be shown at the West End Cinema (New Churney Road) specially selected for the Xmas week, is a film of contrast. Wealth contrasted with poverty, beauty contrasted with plainness, the crowded city against nature's beauties in the open country, the cabaret on New York's "Great White Way" set off by the simplicity of the plain fare in a country farmhouse after the sleighride are some of the opposites shown in this picture. The varied incidents, the rapid succession of events and the intensely human story, together with the remarkable ability of the star make this picture one of the best productions of the year.

The story of "What's Your Reputation Worth?" deals with the adventures of a young stenographer who, out of admiration and love for the employer is willing to lend her name that his wife may secure a divorce. She of admiration and love for her employer is unhappy in his domestic life and that his love for his wife causes him to desire that she be granted the divorce. The wife, who is infatuated with a man, wants her freedom.

The story shows how young girl may sacrifice her future, but that never mind what happens, if she keeps her head, things will turn out for the best.

NOVELTY CINEMA.—The interesting Gaumont Chapters play at the Novelty Cinema—"Two Little Urchins" enters its fourth and the last instalment this week. The story of two little girls in search of their parents has a sublimely pathetic touch about it. The denouement is exquisitely appealing. The Novelty Cinema Management will be screening the last three episodes 10, 11 and 12 only for three days, Saturday, Sunday and Monday. From Tuesday the whole serial will be screened as under:—On the Xmas Day (25th) opening 3 Epsides: on the 26th Epsides 4-5 and 6; on the 27th Episodes 7-8 and 9; on the 28th the Final Three Episodes.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—Lady Diana Manners, the beautiful daughter of the Duke of Rutland, is again to be seen on the screen at the Excelsior Theatre this week in a picture entitled "The Virgin Queen."

It is a film in natural prisma colours, a tale of the days of Good Queen Bess, which tells of plots and treachery, fear and hatred, of devoted loyalty and sublime self sacrifice. Many characters, famous in history, live again in this film. Mary, Queen of Scots; Lord Robert Dudley and Sir William Cecil.

For the first time in cinema history the stellar role of a historical romance has been acted by a descendant, and the film is one in which there is a minute attention to detail of production. The photography, in particular will be found to be very fine, and the setting of one section of the film is in the neighbourhood of the historic Hatfield Castle and the Tower of London.

A topical film, in this unusually strong programme, is one showing the departure of the late Governor of Bombay and Lady Lloyd, and the arrival of Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson.

There are two houses nightly at 6-30 p.m. and 9-45 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The week-end attraction at the Empire is "The Girl in the Taxi." This is the filming of the musical comedy with which Bombay was very familiar in the days of the Bandmann Companies. It is just the film to prepare the way for Christmas and it will be presented to-night, to-morrow and on Monday. For the remainder of the week there will be daily change of programme. On Christmas Day, Chaplin's famous film "The Kid" will fill the bill, on Wednesday, "the Sheik". On Thursday "Lady Godiva" will be screened, and a triple bill is reserved for Friday, two Chaplin comedies and a burlesque on "Carmen." One must be very hard to please who cannot find something of interest at the Empire this week.

EMPRESS THEATRE.—With the completion of the Empress serial it is now possible to follow the usual rule at holiday time and present a daily change of programme. Among the films booked for the coming week there should be at least one to be seen, or, perhaps, seen again. To-night, for instance, there is "The Loves of Pharoah." To-morrow a superspectacular picture "The 1001 Nights" will be screened. This is a film which breathes the atmosphere of the wonderful "Arabian Nights." On Monday there is down for presentation "Missing Husbands," a tale of a desert syren who lured men away from their wives. Tuesday will see "The Mark of Zoro." Wednesday, "Lady Godiva"; Thursday, "Les Miserables"; and on Friday, "Romeo and Juliet."

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ECHO OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

LETTERS PATENT APPEAL REJECTED.

Mr. R. S. Navalkor
vs.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

(Before Justices Pratt and Fawcett.)

This was an appeal under the Letters Patent from the order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crump, rejecting an Application for review of a judgment of a Bench consisting of the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.

Mr. Navalkor submitted "that the order is against justice and law. That the Court erred in holding that the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes acting under Section 33 of the Bombay City Municipal Act is not a Court subordinate to the High Court when a right of appeal or a reference to the High Court is specially provided for by the India Act XII of 1888. That the Court erred in not considering in the judgment the authorities cited in support of the contention that it was not a personal designata but a Judicial Tribunal. That as defined by Section 2 of the Bombay Act XVII of 1920, the Chief Judge of Bombay Small Causes Court is a Court subordinate to the High Court. That the Court erred in law in not following, the Privy Council Ruling in 44 Indian Appeal 251, which laid down principles to distinguish a 'persona designata' from a Judicial Tribunal in view of the Obiter Dicta' in 21 Bombay, I. L. Reports, 279. That 46 Madras, I. L. Report, 123 following 44 Madras Law Journal 1 which followed the principles laid down in the above Priv. Council Ruling in 44 Indian Appeal, 261, has held that proceedings in an Election Petition are Judicial Proceedings falling under Setion 115 of the Civil Procedure Code. That the Court erred in holding that the word 'Conclusive' in Section 33 debarred the High Court from interfering under Section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code in spite of the ruling in 7 Bombay, 341, Full Bench, Indian Law Reports. That the Court erred in basing its judgment on mere 'Obiter Dicta' under a Section of a different Act especially when the provisions in the two Acts as to Municipal Elections are quite dissimilar. That the Court should have held following the presumption laid down in the House of Lords' decision in the National Telephone Company Limited, V. Post Master-General (A. C. 546, 1913) that when any existing Tribunal is given a right to determine certain matters that Tribunal is to determine such matters as a Court until anything be established to the contrary. That the Court erred in not confining itself to the consideration of the Bombay City Municipal Act as a whole to decide the preliminary objection when the whole question is 'res integra.' That under the circumstances, the order as to costs is wrong."

Justice Pratt observed:—

"This is an appeal under the Letters Patent from an order made by Justice Crump rejecting an application for review of a judgment of a Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justice Crump.

The first point that arises is whether the appeal is competent. It is quite clear that no appeal lies under the Code of the Civil Procedure because Order 47, Rule 7 (1) distinctly enacts that an order of the Court rejecting an application for review shall not be appealable.

It is argued however that an appeal lies under clause 15 of the Letters Patent. Now this is not a case in which Justice Crump can be said to have usurped jurisdiction so as to make the appeal competent under the ruling in 'Hurrish Chunder' vs. 'Kali Sunderi Devi;' I. L. R. IX Cal. 482 followed in XXII Cal. W. N. 550. The application for review was made on the 21st June 1923, and on that day the Chief Justice who was one of the Judges of the Bench, was absent on six months' leave and another Judge had been appointed in his place. One of the conditions therefore necessary under Order 47, Rule 7 (1) was not fulfilled, for as decided in 'Aubhoy Churan Mohunt' vs. 'Shamont Lochun Mohunt': I. L. R. XVI Cal. 788 Chief Justice Macleod was not attached to this court. It was therefore competent for Justice Crump to hear the appeal alone, and in so doing he was not exercising a jurisdiction that did not belong to him. That being so, no appeal is competent under section 15 of the Letters Patent because as decided by the Madras High Court in 'Acharya' vs. 'Ratnavelu' (1886) I. L. R. IX Madras 253, an order passed rejecting an application for review is not a judgment to which clause 15 of the Letters Patent applies. I would therefore summarily dismiss this appeal."

Justice Fawcett observed:—

"I agree in summarily dismissing the appeal. But I would rather base my decision on the view taken in 'Acharya' vs. 'Ratnavelu': I.L.R. IX Mad. 253 that Section 15 of the Letters Patent is controlled by the express provisions in Order 47, Rule 7 (1) Civil Procedure Code in view of section 44 of the Letters Patent which makes the provisions of the Letters Patent subject to the enactments of the Indian Legislature. So that (whether or not the order of Crump J. was a judgment within the meaning of Section 15) it is not, in my opinion, a judgment from which an appeal is permissible."

RISKS OF POLICE SERVICE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S ASSURANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 21.

The current issue of the Gazette of India publishes the resolution referring to the apprehensions that have been expressed as to whether the revised rules in Chapter XXXVIII of the Civil Service Regulations relating to the grant of wound and other extraordinary pensions take adequate account of the conditions of service of police officers, who are often engaged in operations of exceptional risk, such as the dispersal of unlawful assemblies, supression of riots or arrest of dangerous criminals. The Government of India declare that injury or death met in the performance of such duties render the officer of this kind or his family eligible for benefits of concessions provided by Section 111 of Chapter XXXVIII Civil Service Regulations.

[In giving evidence before the Royal Commission, the Police Service Association made particular grievance of the fact that certain Police officers who were incapacitated or killed while on duty had been refused benefits under the Regulations referred to].

A Secunderabad message of 21st December says an accident occurred yesterday during a game of polo at Bolarum when Major G. P. Clair D.S.O. commanding L. Battery R. H.A. collided with another player. Major Clair was seriously hurt in the head and was removed to hospital. He is progressing favourably.—A.P.

His Majesty the King has conferred the Order of the Garter on Prince George on the occasion of his twenty-first birthday.

It is notified that 29th February 1924 has been fixed as the last date by which debt claims with proofs against German Nationals arising out of pre-war transactions would be received by the local clearing office (enemy debts) from British Nationals in India or subjects of States in India.

SITUATION IN BORSAD

GENESIS OF THE TROUBLE

SATYAGRAHA—THE ONLY COURSE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Friday evening when speeches were delivered by several leaders on the "Situation of Borsad." Mr. Khadilker presiding. Among those present were also Mrs. Kasaurba Gandhi, Bi Amma, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Dr. Kitchlew and Shrimati Saraswati Devi. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity and a number of men had to stand for want of room. Those who could accommodate themselves on the windows did so without any murmur and heard the speeches with rapt attention.

Mr. Vallabbhai Patel at the outset drew a geographical picture of the Borsad and Anand Talukas before his audience and said both these talukas have 118 villages whose residents are imposed with the punitive police tax. These villages are closely surrounded with Baroda and Bombay States. Every person over 16 years of age is mulcted with the penalty of a fine of Rs. 2/8 for the upkeep of punitive police. That means that even women are included among the residents from whom the penalty is recovered. Some time ago a conference was held of the representatives of all the villages affected by this impost and it resolved after a great deliberation not to pay the fine. They then sent a message to the Press, but it was withheld by the authorities. A representation was also made to the Government protesting against this unjust imposition on the people which has not been replied to by the Government.

OUTLAWRY RUNNING RIOT.

Mr. Patel then described the history of the new impost and the circumstances which necessitated the Government to impose a sum of Rs. two lacs and a half upon the poor people and said there was a dacoit called Babar Deva who had been harrassing the people in a number of ways for the last seven years. Once he was arrested but escaped even from the jail. At times he would catch hold of a rich man in broad day light and subject him to all sorts of torture until he consented to pay a substantial sum of money. The rich man then would write a letter to his relatives to pay the dacoit the specified amount, if they failed, the rich man would be murdered in cold blood. Many rich men Mr. Patel said, hav been put to death in tat manner. This Babar Deva the dacoit has not been arrested by the police. Then there was another dacoit named Alikhan a friend of Babar who once murdered a pleader near a police station and cut the nose of a man who had given evidence against him (Alikhan) This man too, Mr. Patel said, had proved a terror to the public of the Borsad and Anand talukas. On the 3rd of July 1921 Janubhai a Police Inspector, Mriganlal a Sub-Inspector of Police and Javerbhai Narayen, a Police Patel went in search of Babar. They utilised the services of Alikhan the dacoit to arrest Babar and also gave him a gun belonging to the Patel Javer with some ammunition. Alikhan utilized this opportunity of possessing a gun in killing a man by the name of Sardar soon after. this. Two years hence the police succeeded in arresting Alikhan from the house of the same Patel Javer whose gun he used in killing several men. The terror of these dacoits was so great that Mr. Patel said they once crucified a police informant on a tree. Babar murdered his own mother because she gave evidence against him. The Police Inspector would hide himself in the chowki when this dacoit visited his town and even the Inspector would lock himself up. One rich man was mercilessly assaulted and tortured about six months ago by Babar who was released after he paid Rs. 1100/- but when he went to lodge a complaint with the Police it was not recorded until it became a public matter in all the villages and towns.

AUTHORITIES HELPLESS.

Mr. Patel submitted all this meant that people did give information to the authorities in regard to the depredations of Babar, but even the authorities were helpless. He gave an instance of a mamlatdar who was confronted by this dacoit. The mamlatdar assured him that he was a mere clerk and not a mamlatdar and underwent the humiliating punishment of catching his ears and sitting down and up before the dacoit. The Government, therefore, knew that the people had informed the police in regard to the life of terror they were spending and the police too knew of the danger under which the people lived but for so many years nothing was done by the Government to safeguard the interests of the people under their charge and instead of arresting the dacoits Babar and Ali Mohmed imposed a penalty of Rs. two lacs and a half on the people by way of employing punitive police in the Borsad and Anand Talukas. He said, therefore, Government was responsible for the murders of the persons who were killed by Alikhan who shot them down by the gun given to him by the police, the agents of the Government. If Mahatma Gandhi was made responsible for the outrage of Chauri Chaura, he who believed in non-violence, how much more was the Government responsible, he said, for the murders of men by a dacoit, who did not believe in non-violence, for being allowed to keep the gun supplied to him by the servants of the Government.

THE NEW IMPOST.

Coming to the impost Mr. Patel said it was recovered in a merciless manner. First the Government officers attached utensils valued at more than Rs. 2/8 which was the sum of the tax imposed per head, then they began to attach grain and now they have come to cattle. At times calves died in the absence of their mothers, and buffaloes died of starvation at the hands of the attaching officers. It was like the civil dacoities taking place of criminal dacoities. He therefore impeached the Government for being responsible for all the murders and disorders in Borsad and Anand and said until Government gave a satisfactory reply to the representation of the people they would refrain from paying taxes.

Maulan Shaukat Ali then said there was no time to talk but to work for the country. If people gave their hearts to the khadar propaganda, raised money for Swaraj funds and enlisted as volunteers, their grievances would be soon redressed.

Mr. Shankerlal Banker said the struggle of Borsad was the beginning of a great phase of passive resistance and begged the people of Bombay to extend their support to the men of Borsad and Anand.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai said in the Government resolution the preamble said that "the conduct of the nhabitants of Borsad and Anand" was such that it made it necessary for the Government to impose punitive police. He submitted that the people had always helped the Government and also informed the police and they did not deserve any penalty. By imposing this penalty Government had proved that their conscience was more unholy than that of the Dharalla criminals. The programme of Bardoli he said would be carried out by Borsad if Government did not withdraw this punitive police.

THE SMALL BEGINNING.

Dr. Kitchlew said when he was released from jail he was told that the country had become cold and there was no activity. He was glad to say that in the Punjab there were a lac and a half of people ready for Civil Disobedience. The constructive programme of Mahatma was losing in fervour it required great life and activity to make it a success. The only way to get Swaraj was to follow Civil Disobedience. Borsad and Anand had set the ball rolling and the Punjab was ready for it. He hoped the whole country would be ablaze by the fire of this small beginning and release Mahatma Gandhi, redress the Punjab wrongs, and restore the Khilafat.

Maulana Mohmed Ali then said questions such as of Kenya and Borsad were nothing if they all realised that they were slaves in their own country. The conscience of the people of Borsad was awakened but like that the conscience of the whole country required to be awakened. When this is done the whole question of India would be solved. He hoped the programme of Bardoli would be truly repeated at Borsad and that too with great success.

A gentleman then gave a note of Rs. 100/- towards the Borsad struggle.

The meeting then dispersed at about nine o'clock.

BORSAD SATYAGRAH BULLETIN

The Borsad Satyagrah Bulletin (No. 7) issued under the signature of Rao Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai, Chairman, Satyagrah Sammittee, Borsad, exhorts people to be calm and peaceful and not to give cause for provocation to the authorities who are seeking an opportunity for such provocation. It advises people not to form crowds when the Government officials are confiscating goods, but to assemble in a private place and recite texts from the Ramayan and Mahabharat.

ALL-INDIA AMATEUR ATHLETIC MEETING.

M. GERARD BREAKS CYCLE RACE RECORD.

The 16th All-India Amateur Athletic meeting commenced on the Cooperage yesterday when five events chiefly heats were worked off. The best performance of the day was made by M. Gerard who created a new record for the two mile cycle race by beating Evan's best performance of 6 mins. 25 seconds, by seven seconds.

To-day the first race starts at 3-30.

MARATHON RACE 10½ MILES.

Hinge won this race easily, although Baker took the lead. Hinge was foremost on the Queen's Road and reached the turning pointed 31 min. 30 secs. Shroff who is only fourteen put up a plucky fight and deserves great credit for finishing the course.

M. F. Hinge 1
L. L. Telungoo 2
Sgt. Baker 3
Time.—58 mins. 38 1/5 secs.

120 YDS. HURDLE RACE.
Heat I.

L. C. Smith 1
Lt. Stewart 2
K. M. Subha Rao. 3
Time.—17 3/5secs.

Heat II.

H. S. Lynn 1
P. A. D'Avorne 2
Bds. Hinson 3
Time—16 4/5secs.

440 YDS. FLAT RACE.
Heat I.

P. Powell 1
Purstow 2
H. S. Lynn 3
Time.—58 1/5secs.

Heat II.

Kabir H. B. 1
Bds. West 2
N. Mascarenhas 3
Time—58 secs.

½ MILE RELAY RACE.
Heat I.

Inniskilling Fusiliers 1
1st K. S. L. I. 2
Time.—1min 44 3/5secs.

Heat II.

Y. M. C. A. 1
Maharani Woollen Mills, Baroda ... 2
Time.—1min. 43 1/5secs.

2 MILE CYCLE RACE.
Heat I.

M. Gerrard 1
G. Gerard 2
W. Thompson 3
Time—6 mins. 18 secs.

The second heat was not run as Leontzini scratched which left only three competitors who agreed not to run.

HOCKEY AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

The All India Auxiliary Force Hockey Tournament will be held at Allahabad from 21st to 26th January 1924. The Allahabad Gymkhana will present the challenge cup and in addition winners and runners up will receive miniatures and silver medals.

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 21.

The storm in the Arabian sea has moved in a westerly direction and is this morning near latitude ten, north longitude sixty-two east. It is moderately severe but of small extent.

Weather is disturbed in southwest of the Bay and local rain has fallen in southeast Madras.

Forecast:—Increase in south of the peninsula.

SHIPPING.

EXPORTS.

December 21.

S S Kashmir for London:—750 cwt Indian linseed oil cake expellor, The Alliance Trading Co., 2 cases printed matter, books, S D Engineer, 2000 cwt Indian rape seed, Rally Bros.

S S Kashmir for Piraeus—2000 cwt linseed, Rally Bros.

S S Castle Pirziano for Genoa:—2002 cwt. linseed, Gorio Ltd.; 1006 cwt rape seed, Gorio Ltd.; 384 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Tevere for Trieste—39 bales salted buffalo hides, H M Halim; 40 bales salted cow hides, H M Halim; 110 bales Indian raw cotton F P, F F Campbells; 495 bales Indian raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co.; 165 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 275 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co.; 385 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Tevere for Venice—220 bales Indian raw cotton, Walter Parji and Co.; 330 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co.; 165 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaaisha.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool—240 bales Indian raw cotton, Hirjee Nensey; 3003 cwt. myrobollums, Mathuradas Bros.; 80 bales wool F. P. F R Campbells.

S S City of Calcutta for Manchester—125 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—110 bales country cotton fly, oily, Khimjee Vishram; 2000 cwt country poppy seed, Rally Brothers; 2006 cwt country caster seed, Raly Brothers.

S S Elysia for Constantinople:—6 bundles silk and woollen carpets, F Hajeeoff.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—501 cwt myrobolams, B Damjee and Co.; 2 empty cylinders The Bombay Ammonia Ref. Stores Co., 64 bales clean cotton fly H E Boe and Sons; 20 bales country cotton fly, P H Vasa; 40 bales country waste, P H Vasa; 20 bales hemp, D M Doongajee; 22 bales wool raw, G Gemanmal 15 bales wool raw, B Shrivalabh; 23 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 41 bales wool raw, C Chaganmal; 10 bales wool raw, H Balkisandas, 450 bales Indian raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co., 100 bales African cotton raw, Sir Shapoorji Broacha; 7 bales wool raw, H Rajmahomad Rahmans; 41 bales wool raw, B. Noormahomed and H Essa, 50 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co. Ltd. 15 bales wool raw, Sadasukh Gambhucho.

S S Egremont for New York:—11 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency 1 bundle woollen carpet A H Deal, 1147 bales Indian cotton raw Rally Bros.

S S Egremont for Barcelona—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Gudrun Maersk for Genoa:—1400 cwt country linseed Strauss and Co.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton G Chachaty and Co. 50 bales Indian raw cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Gudrun Maersk for Barcelona—120 bales Indian raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg—12 bales dry salted cow nides, H M Halim; 10 cwt. gum tragcanth M H Achadosti, 165 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Hohenfels for Rotterdam—110 bales Ind. raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co.

S S Hohenfels for Ghent—210 bales Ind. raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Stormist for Antwerp:—29 bales sewri hemp, D B Khan and Co., 110 bales country cotton fly oily, Khimjee Vishram; 25 bales Jubbalpore hemp, D M Doongajee; 440 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros.; 288 bales Indian raw cotton, Khimjee Vishram; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co.

S S Stormist for Hull:—25 bales Jubbalpore hemp, D M Doongajee.

S S Stormist for Ghent—165 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co.

S S Trematon for Havre:—220 bales Indian raw cotton Pri xDe Sodne; 100 bales Indian hemp F P., F F Campbell and Co., 100 bales Ilarsi hemp, G Virjee and Co., 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros. 3660 cwt. rape seed, Volkart Bros. 2 pots essence de palmorosa, Volkart Bros.

S S Trematon for Leith—30959 cwt cotton seed, E D Sassoon.

S S Trematon for Dunkirk:—900 cwt mustard sed, Volkart Bros.; 4000 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros.; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand.

S S Sivaji for Baltimore—500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co. 2500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrainur Syndicate 1000 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co.

S S Wakosa Maru for Kobe—110 cwt gum kathora, M H Dehadasty; 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 500 bales Indian raw cotton Ozu Burin, 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Wakosa Maru for Shanghai—134 bundles wood hollow billets, Sorabjee Navrojee; 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha 2000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Baron Chowder for Kobe—2000 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Ozu Burin; 300 bales Indian raw cotton, C Bomanjee.

S S Baron Chowder for Osaka:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton Ozu Burin.

S S Andes Maru for Kobe:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Nagoya—500 bales Ind. rw cotton, T M Kaisha; 500 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Osaka:—300 bales Ind., raw cottoh Y K Kaish

S S Andes Maru for Yakkaichi—500 bales Indian raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—450 bales Indian raw cotton, N Falehally.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 21.

S S Clan Reynolds from Manchester Agents James Finlay and Co.:—194 bales cottons, 339 cases cottons, 84 bales cotton yarn, 480 bales cotton yarn; 135 steel pipes, 430 bales old newspapers, 37 casks tiles, 40 drums M L. Grease, 32 cases Soap, 60 bales cotton wool, 2954 bundles steel hoops, 94 casks Alizarine, 130 kegs Alizarine 400 springs, 33 drum lubricating oil, 18 crates asbestos mill board, 437 C. I. pipes, 217 bundles W I Tubes, 1 case vegetable grease, 35 D/bags soda ash.

From Liverpool:—1250 bundles G C Sheets, 72 cases aluminium circles, 71 cases cotton yarn 246 cases soa, 10 cases vinegar 17 cases sauce, 700 bundles steel sheets, 300 loose C. I Bends 800 loose Traps 82 pieces earthenware, 900 drums bleaching powder, 12 cases bolts and nuts, 1030 bundles G P sheets, 1360 bundles steel hoops, 1592 casks China clay, 19 barrels Lubricating grease, 3932 boxes Tin plates, 230 drums disinfecting fluid case Liquid Paraffin 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 70 bundles C I Pipes.

From Glasgow:—29 cases cottons, 89 bales cotton yarn, 503 stone ware acid jars, 552 cases whisky 60 cases ginger wine, 150 cases nails, 898 piece steel bars, 100 bales old newspapers, 304 bales C. I. cisterns, 101 loose Bailer Tubes, 25000 fin bricks 101 bales papers, 140 drums paint, 200 C. I. R. W. Pipes, 128 bags abestos powder, 40 cases spirit.

From Naples.—8987 baskets potatoes, 3139 baskets onions, 694 baskets garlic 1122 bags garlic 203 cases chess nuts.

From Genoa:—140 cases vermouth, 20 cases waste silk yarn 250 crates marble tiles, 3480 packages kooring tiles, 60 drums bleaching powder, 60 cases artificial silk, 23 cases wine 102 cases Macaroni 50 bottles quick silver, 24 packages cotton tissues, 63 cases cotton tissues 54 cases earthenware 320 barrels yellow ochre.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1923.
(652nd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE CLOSED DOOR.

In the speech which he delivered at the European Association dinner inviting the Swarajists to walk into the bureaucratic parlour of "responsive co-operation", Lord Reading very deftly glided over the Kenya issue as though by the Cabinet's decision India's vital interests had not been betrayed and her honour not assailed. Lord Reading flippantly referred to the Imperial Conference at which India's affairs "not only appeared on the programme but actually formed a *piece de resistance* at the entertainment and on the several days of the meetings India was the only subject of discussion, all attention being centred on her problems and her point of view." But while His Excellency praised the performance of Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Maharajah of Alwar and Lord Peel at this "entertainment"—the unreality of the Imperial Conference and the efforts of India's "representatives" could not be better expressed than in this word—he cleverly refrained from referring to the results of the Conference. Lord Reading's silence was in keeping with the new diplomacy by which he is seeking to win over the Swarajists. The essence of this diplomacy is to accept the betrayal of India's cause in Kenya as a "settled fact," to concentrate on the working of the Reforms through diarchy and the power of certification until the decennial examination takes place and, in the meanwhile, to take pride in what Lord Reading, with characteristic cynicism, describes as "the great place awaiting India in the Empire." The full text of the draft Immigration Bill prepared by the Governor of Kenya, which is now available, brings home to Indians what this "great place" in the Empire means.

The Cabinet by its decision relegated Indians to the inferior position of second class citizens and laid down the obnoxious principle by the working of which they were to be effectively hounded out of Kenya. The apologists of the Cabinet's decision sought to allay the fears of Indians by suggesting that ample safeguards were provided in the establishment of an Immigration and Employment Board. The function and the composition of this Board show how illusory are the safeguards. This Board will include the Chief Native Commissioner, who will, of course, be a European, a representative of the Indian community and a European who will be a member of the Executive Council or of the Legislative Council and as it is to be constituted of "such persons as the Governor may appoint", including the three members above-named, there is no limit as to its numerical strength. Its function will be not to regulate immigration but merely "to instruct the Immigration and Employment Officer with regard to the economic requirements of the Colony." Considering the composition of the Board, heavily packed as it will be against Indian interests, it is clear what these "instructions" will be. Even if these "instructions" were all that they should be, there would no guarantee that the Immigration and Employment Officer, who would, naturally, be a White colonist himself, would carry them out so as to defeat the purpose of the Bill, which is to exclude Indian immigrants. That the Board is a mere camouflage and that the purpose of the Bill is what we have stated it is, is clear from clause 44 which lays down that the appeal from any decision of the Immigration and Employment Officer, who is armed with arbitrary powers, shall lie not, as one would expect, to a Court of Law but to the Governor-in-Council! Other provisions of the draft merely carry into effect the design of making Kenya a "characteristically British Colony." Thus, as though the Immigration and Employment Officer was not sufficiently armed to exclude Indians, he would also be empowered arbitrarily to prohibit the entry of any immigrant "in consequence of the information or advice" received not merely from "any Secretary of State or Colonial Minister or any Minister of a foreign country" but also "from *any other trusted source* (our italics)." Nor is that all. Under another clause of the Bill "proof adduced *within three years to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council* (our italics) after any person has entered the Colony that he is one of any of the classes whose entry is prohibited shall be sufficient evidence that such person was a prohibited immigrant and such person shall be liable then to be dealt with as a prohibited immigranted."

The Governor of Kenya has, indeed, most loyally carried out the intention of His Majesty's Government arrived at, after "mature consideration", to exclude Indians from the Colony in the professed "interests of Natives" which are to be entrusted to the tender mercy of the White Colonists who have so far carried civilization among the "Natives" by stealing land from them, by enacting the Native Registration Ordinance compelling them to wear a badge of helotry round their neck all the time, by taxing them so heavily as to leave them no alternative but to slave for their masters, and by making escape from forced labour a criminal offence. The Indian is to be driven out from the Colony so as to make the exploitation of the "Natives" easier. For, as the East African Congress points out in its letter to the Colonial Secretary, it is sheer fallacy to contend that the Indian immigrants, mostly junior clerks and artizans, are a menace to Native interest or that they are keeping the Native out of employment, for, as experience in Uganda has shown, the qualified Native clerk or artizan has invariably replaced the Indian clerk or artizan. The truth is that "the sole aim and object of the proposed Immigration Ordinance is greatly to restrict the number of Indians coming into Kenya so as to provide more opportunities of employment and advancement to the members of the European community, and this accounts for the extraordinary anxiety of the leaders of the European community to rush up the passing of the said Bill." In the same way the Indian shopkeeper is to be ousted so that the Natives should be obliged to purchase their necessaries of life from European shopkeepers and pay much higher prices. The Indians in Kenya have given the manly reply to this challenge by refusing to have anything to do with the Executive and Legislative Councils. It is for their countrymen here to give them all support they can. And they have not merely to support their fellow-countrymen but also to vindicate their own honour which is assailed by the Cabinet's decision to close the door of Kenya against them. The Congress has shown them the way to vindicate it by using the most effective weapon of the boycott of British goods.

THE INVERTID MIND.

We have for some time past had lying on our table a work entitled "The Idiot and the Traitor in Indian Politics" by one Mr. M. N. Tantree, whose personality is quite unknown to us. Whoever he may be, he has realised the literary use of paradox, his misfortune being that he is probably the only Indian who has realised it, so that the transcendent humour of his work is not likely to be much appreciated by his fellow-countrymen. The charm of paradox consists in the deliberate inversion of accepted values, giving to everything a quaint and upside-down effect. Mr. Tantree gives a list of "idiots and traitors" which includes Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Rajagopalachari, C. R. Das, Sir P. C. Ray, Sjts Natarajan, Vitalbhai Patel, Mrs. Naidu, Mahatma Gandhi and our infinitely humble selves. His list of Indian patriots, upon the other hand, though admittedly incomplete, includes such lights as Messrs. N. M. Mazumdar, P. C. Mitter, S. R. Das and H. P. Modi and Sirs Chimanlal Setalvad, Dinshah Wacha, M. B. Dadabhoy, M. N. Mehta and M. B. Chaubal. He accuses all his countrymen of confused thinking, and has himself provided the most notable example of it, so much so indeed that certain of his diatribes are quite impossible to understand. We should have enjoyed their humour more had they been couched in lucid English. In turgid English they convey no clear idea. Here is an example, interesting to our readers, of Mr. M. N. Tantree's literary style!

"Like the ordinary ignoramus, the "Bombay Chronicle" gloats over pointing out some "spiritual independence" to the world at large, 8th January 1923. And with the same rotten mentality, it sometimes undertakes to write presumably in a most diplomatic vein, on "the psychological moment" for India, 8th January 1923. "We prefer Mr. Bonar Law to Mr. Lloyd George as we prefer any reasonably honest man to any rascal," it says on the *moment*, which, for its own part, it caught. These are things which savage India may enjoy, but it must be obvious to every thinking person, that the sharpness of abuse must always be backed up by an unflinching rationality. A learned foreigner might on slight acquaintance be tempted to regard the directors and the editor to be a pack of deliberate traitors"—To what, we wonder? Traitors to Mr. Lloyd George or to "savage India"?—"and the subsequent knowledge would be rather surprising that the beliefs and notions are well understanded of its readers. Look here, Messrs. the Bombay Chronicle, it is high time you stopped countenancing Gandhi's yarns; you must stop doing any such thing; you may stop doing publicity of the fundamental concepts of democracy because the way you do it is mischievous; it insidiously corrupts the moral fibre, the political consciousness, and the material well-being of the people. It you keep a steady eye on labour's privileges, trade movements (without digging at the roots of these matters) and government publications, emigration rights and immigration objections, wandering sadhus, society snobs etc., much could be achieved out of these. Remember that Non-Co-operation is an idiotic stunt, and that the co-operator is really the non-co-operator who has applied his shoulder to the wheel. Remember also that the freedom of an Indian curbed for a month in regard to industrialisation gives freedom for a like period at least to the Non-Indian to exploit India with greater facility. Never more should you return to the Gandhi stunt about the subject"; and so on.

We understand that some advice is being given to us with terrific vehemence, but we cannot understand the precise nature of the advice, except that, in a general way, we must cease to be ourselves at all or turn upside down in accordance with the author's rule of topsy-turvydom.

First among India's true opinion-makers, in Mr. Tantree's estimation, is, not unnaturally in his world of paradox, the "Times of India," a paper which extremely rarely hazards an original opinion. We quote again from Mr. Tantre's pages:

"The "Times of India" appears to specialise as a correct and powerful opinion-maker both in fundamental political thought and in applied politics. As such it ought to claim the attention of every true patriot, but, as I said, on account of the irony of fate"—alas, poor "Times of India!" Has it come to this?—"the Indian continues blind to this tradition-maker (sic) of truth, as he has to respect the tradition of hypocrisy. As I refuse to pander to the wishes of the public, I should have engaged about a dozen pages to illustrate the perspective and the depth of conviction and the persuasiveness and vehemence which characterise this excellent journal. But I excuse myself on the ground that this book is not intended to deal with this aspect of criticism particularly. When the mad mobs in India will begin to feel universally that there is only one concept of civilisation, the intelligentsia will see all the good in this journal that now passes over their heads. The plane of vision which sees mutual good to England and India and which denies any good to the latter by throwing its lot with Japan or Turkey or Persia is of course an elementary truth with "The Times of India". *Even* in matters that involve a clash of the British man's interest against that of the Indian *a fair-minded opinion is not a rarity* (our italics). But the level headedness, relevance, terseness and humour applied to the pros and cons of every subject and event by means of an unshakeable stratum of political consciousness"—the thing we always thought our admired contemporary was utterly without—"that is, a whole arena peopled by the concepts of democratic state-making, ——all this coupled with a ready eye"—it needs a strongish coupling—"for new phenomena to be subsumed and allocated to their spheres in the manner of a ready reckoner, are really surprising as characteristics of the "Times of India."

Quite right! So they are! We feel inclined to cheer and wave our Gandhi cap at the extraordinarily knowing way in which Mr. Tantree has, so to speak, subsumed and allocated our revered contemporary to its sphere. "I suppose it ranks with the best journals in the world," the writer adds with rather an effect of anti-climax. "I know of no conceptual achievements that have done more credit to any other country or have contributed more to the well-being of one;" and then he goes on to write about the Civil Service, which ranks next to the "Times" upon his list of "true opinion-makers."

"At commonsense he plainly mocks,
So quaint a wag is paradox."

We offer our sincere condolence to all the modest and respectable personalities and institutions which Mr. Tantree, in pursuance of his madcap literary game, has made the subject of encomium.

Notes of the Day.

Mahatma's Health.

We are informed by Mrs. Gandhi who visited the Mahatma in jail on the 13th instant—and the information will cause anxiety throughout the country—that the health of the Mahatma appears to be anything but satisfactory. Not long ago the country was much concerned to learn that the Mahatma had lost 13 lbs. in weight. It was reported subsequently that he had regained some of the lost weight. But the latest information is somewhat alarming. His weight is at present only 96 lbs. He weighed 108 lbs. at the time of his arrest. He gained 3 lbs. during his early days in jail. The present weight thus shows a decrease of 15 lbs. We also learn that Mr. Vallabhbhai had written to the Government of Bombay requesting information about the Mahatma's health. Though his letter was sent along with another signed by the Mahatma's medical advisers, Drs. Talvarkar and Kanuga, pointing out the urgent need for a special medical examination, no reply has yet been vouchsafed. Knowing as they do that the state of Mahatma's health is a matter of the deepest concern to every Indian, the failure of the Government promptly to comply with the request for a special medical examination is inexcusable.

The Die-hards' Dilemma.

While Lord Reading is puzzled and perplexed at the results of the elections both in this country and in England and, discarding his erstwhile minatory tone, is seeking to win over the Swarajists by persuasion, his supporters in England are not in a much happier mood. Even the Die-hard "Daily Telegraph" seems to be at its wits' end. Of course, it has its swift and drastic remedy for the present situation. "The powers reserved to the Government of India under the constitution to carry on the Government", it says, "will have to be brought into play and the future then will depend on the courage of the Government of India and the backing it receives from home." But the journal is not on sure ground. For it is convinced that "if the Government of India does not meet promptly and resolutely any challenge issued by Mr. Das and his friends to the authority of the British Government then the Indian Moderates will pass over in shoals to the side of the Extremists, who will count on the strong arm of the Government of India being paralysed by the advent of a Socialist Government at home." Why the Moderates should be in love with the resort to the reserved powers of the Government of India is not explained by the journal. But it is clear that the situation created by the success of the Swarajists at the elections in India and the imminent advent of the Labour Government in England presents a dilemma beyond the capacity of the Die-hards to resolve.

Psycho-Therapy in India.

The authorities of the National Medical College, Bombay, have taken a distinct step in advance of other medical colleges in India in creating a chair of psycho-therapy and in appointing Dr. D. P. Thakore, the well-known psycho-therapeutist of Bombay, to it. The experiment will be watched with interest because of the possibilities of psychic remedies in the treatment of all disorders of nervous, functional and mental character. Under the stress of the conditions of modern living, these disorders constantly come up before the medical profession, and there is no doubt now but that a scientific knowledge of psycho-therapy, divested of all occult and so-called religious elements, will help the physician to deal with them more efficiently than before. Until recent years psycho-therapy was associated with magic, witchcraft and occult influences, but earnest psychological investigation combined with experiment has served to save psycho-therapy from the stigma of superstition and raised it to a position of a science. Both British and American medical journals have opened their columns to a discussion of the possibilities and the methods of psycho-therapy; and an increasing number of fully qualified doctors are giving psychic treatment to such of their cases as require it and no other. Medical psychology has formed part of the curriculum of some of the well-known universities of Europe and America. M. Coue of international reputation and apostle of psycho-therapy in the form of auto-suggestion has helped much to popularize psychic methods of cure by his writings and speeches. The literature on the subject of psycho-therapy is increasing every year and clubs, societies and institutions under the direction of medical men are springing up all over Europe and America for the practice of psycho-therapy. We look forward to a similar revival of interest in psycho-therapy in India.

SATYAGRAHA IN BORSAD.

BY MAHADEV DESAI.

III*

But I have probably emphasised the wrong side of the case. It is not the payment that matters, it is the *unmerited slur upon a whole people*. In 1917 it was the right of the Government to judge the paying capacity of the farmer that was in question. The people said they had right to say how much crops they had in the year and whether they were in a position to pay. This year it is the character of a whole people that has been impugned. And that is at the root of the resistance they have sworn to offer against the efforts of the Government to recover the impost.

Strength of the People.

There can be no question as to the strength of the people, but as I have said the strength comes mainly out of the injustice of the Government's action. Maulana Shaukat Ali was in Borsad only a couple of days ago and he saw with his own eyes what the people are determined to do. The reception he had, the crowds that flocked to see him, the thousands who followed him in procession and attended the meetings at which he spoke, put him and all of us in mind of the historic gatherings of pre-1922 period. Most of the communities have passed resolutions not only not to pay the tax, but also not to bid at Government auctions, and to fine the delinquent. In this connection it may be noticed that 26 people have been arrested. But the people are adamant. There is one thing more and it may be, as the fight proceeds of a far-reaching character. In many villages the village headmen and their subordinates refuse to cooperate with the higher officers, and have in some cases been dismissed. Many of these headmen have to stand face to face with the Collector and the Mamlatdar, and have to pass through the fiery ordeal of their cross-examination, but most of them have succeeded in sending the bigger officers away completely floored.

Volunteer's Opportunity.

There is a third and the last, but not the least aspect. The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has, as I have said before, posted a number of volunteers in these villages. There is practically no village, at present, but has a volunteer to observe, guide and direct the movements of its people. No better opportunity for constructive work can be imagined. All of these are pledged to follow truth and non-violence at any cost, and they will ensure the peacefulness of the fight. They should be able to do more. They can religiously devote an hour to spinning, can hawk Khaddar, and ask people to spin. The Provincial Committee will also arrange to send expert carders and weavers to villages where the movement is intense. In the course of an article written in 1919 Gandhiji said: "My teaching has been before the country for the last four years and the only pity is that I am without much following. If I had a staunch band of followers in appreciable

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared in our issues of 18th and 19th instant.

"OUTLAWS OF BORSAD."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am directed to refer to the leading article appearing in your issue of the 19th December 1923 dealing with the affairs of Borsad Taluka of the Kaira District. I am to forward for your information the correspondence leading up to entertainment of additional police in Borsad taluka, with a request that you will give it the same publicity as you have given to the *ex parte* statements of those who have made the allegations on which you base your article. Government notice that one of these persons, quoted in your article, appears to be in possession of confidential official documents improperly and illegally obtained, as to which enquiries are being instituted, and they feel sure that you will prefer to receive full and authentic copies of such documents rather than rely on information received from such a source. The telegram you have referred to, emanating from a similar source, was withheld as being *prima facie* in furtherance of a criminal conspiracy to incite the public of Borsad taluka to resist the collection of a cess legally imposed under the District Police Act.

2. I am to draw your attention in connection with the strictures passed by you on the police to the fact that the force in Kaira district has been commanded for some years back by a succession of the most capable officers in the service. The report which I now forward to you is written by an officer with a distinguished record for gallantry and efficient organisation who has on more than one occasion risked his life in hand to hand combats with dacoits and has in the past been successful in breaking up gangs which had made life and property unsafe in various parts of the Presidency. He and the men under him have recently been successful in restoring order in a considerable portion of Gujerat. Government are content that the vocabulary of abuse should be exhausted on themselves, but I am to suggest for your consideration that before you engage again in slander of a body of officers and men who, as the papers now forwarded to you will show, have in difficult and dangerous circumstances been striving to do their duty at the risk of their lives, you should make yourself acquainted with the facts.

3. Government are ready to accept your statement that "in no other country would an outlaw be allowed to run amok for so long a time as Babar," but they demur to the deduction that this is due to the inefficiency of the police. In other countries the efficiency of the police is based on the willing cooperation of the public, and it is only when the public has neither the will to support the police nor the courage to help itself that the efforts of the police are frustrated. Government are aware that it was possible for Babar Deva or others like him to ride unattended into any village in Kaira, to take whatever he pleased, to curse and abuse the villagers, and to ride away again unmolested, though there were more lethal weapons ready to hand for defence than could be found in most English towns. Borsad taluka had for months absorbed the greater part of the police meant for the preservation of order throughout the district, and it was obvious that a concentrated effort was necessary to put an end to the state of affairs described in the letter of the District Superintendent of Police. The minimum force calculated to ensure a cessation of these disorders was drafted into the taluka with the result that there has been since then no crime in Borsad. The only question for decision, and it is one to which you have made no reference in your article, was whether the large force of police which was absolutely necessary for the preservation of order should be paid for by the public of the whole Presidency or by the inhabitants of the small tract whose lawlessness had rendered them necessary. Public revenues have already been charged with Rs. 1,50,000 for the destruction of the Mir Khan and Miana gangs. The area of the operations of these gangs made their extermination a matter of general public interest, as it extended over the whole of Gujerat and even to the borders of Sind. On the other hand the disorder in Kaira can be definitely traced to one section and that a very considerable one of the population, while its continuance can no less definitely be referred to the apathy and pusillanimity of the remainder. Government have therefore entire confidence that they will have the support of all right thinking persons in holding that the force ought to be paid for by the local population in whose particular interests it has been entertained and not by the public of the whole Presidency.—Yours, etc.,

J. F. GENNINGS,
Director of Information.

No. P.O.L.-65.

From

S. H. Covernton, Esquire, I.C.S.,
District Magistrate, Kaira.

To

The Commissioner, N. D., Ahmedabad.

Sir

Kaira, 18th April 1923.

I have the honour to submit herewith with reference to the Conference held at Nadiad last month, a report from the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, dealing with the state of crime which has prevailed in the Kaira District in the past three years, and making certain suggestions for reducing it.

2. The District Superintendent of Police has given figures for the number of serious crimes in the past two years. But he has included in this head cases of simple and grievous hurt and thefts which can hardly be considered as serious crimes.

The following figures however for the past five years will, I think, amply prove that the state of crime in this district is exceedingly serious, and that very stringent measures are needed to reduce it:—

Year 1919 murders and culpable homicide 23 dacoity 27 robbery 42 house breakings 456.
Year 1920 murders and culpable homicide 37 dacoity 48 robbery 56 house breakings 384.
Year 1921 murders and culpable homicide 47 dacoity 70 robbery 32 house breakings 336.
Year 1922 murders and culpable homicide 45 dacoity 48 robbery 42 house breakings 346.

The very great and almost progressive increase in the number of murders is a remarkable feature of these figures. The number of dacoities varies from year to year, each variation no doubt bearing some relation to the character of the 'previous' monsoon. But the lowest number recorded, i.e. 37 is still far too high, while the figure for 1921, i.e. 70 must be almost a record for any district. Housebreakings alone have shewn a decline, but even how the number is considerable, and there was some increase last year. It may be noted that while the monsoon of 1920 was very bad, that of 1921 was fair, and that of 1922 was very fair.

Year 1918 murders and culpable homicide 24 dacoity 45 robbery 47 house breakings 653

3. Figures alone may not convey an adequate idea of the criminality of this district. The District Superintendent has, however, given a short description of some of the more notable of the offences of the past three years. These are not arranged in any chronological or geographical order, and they include a number of dacoities which may be considered to be of an almost ordinary character. But as illustrations of the audacity, determination, or cruelty displayed by the outlaws of this district, I would invite special attention to the cases mentioned in his paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24 (this was the second attack on this village which though very remote is the Headquarters of the Jhanod estate and probably contained at the time several armed retainers of the estate or of the Kumar Sahib of Lunawada, the natural father of the minor Thakor), 27, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41 (where 50 rounds of ammunition are said to have been fired by the dacoits) 49, 57, 60 58, 61, 64 and 66.

4. The District Superintendent of Police's report has not indicated the Talukas in which the villages referred to are situated, and therefore I have entered the name of the taluka over each village. It will be seen that Borsad, Anand, Thasra, Matar and Nadiad all figure more or less conspicuously, but that Borsad and Anand stand easily first. The cases from Thasra Taluka are almost all of 1920 or possibly the early part of 1921, annd there has been very little crime in that taluka during the past two years. The Nadiad and Mehembabad dacoities were mostly committed by two gangs which have been now wiped out, that of Namdar and Kalia and that Chhagan Gaga; or by that of Dahya Bhula of which the leader himself alone remains undisposed of, and he has shewn activity only once or twice during the past 18 months. The Matar dacoities were mostly of an ordinary nature, except that at Sinjiwada in 1920, and it is possible that some at least of the men concerned in this came from Borsad. At present Borsad Taluka is easily the worst in this district so far as the most serious forms of crime are concerned, and in this taluka contempt for law and order and disregard for humble life or even ordinary humanity have reached a very serious pitch. Along with Borsad must be reckoned the South of Anand taluka and the Bhadran Mahal and portions of the Petlad taluka of Baroda State. The worst of the outlaws in these parts in Babar Dewa, but he has many imitators, some of whom no doubt take his name. The description of the state of this taluka given in paragraph 72 of the District Superintendent of Police's report is certainly not exaggerated. Indeed it is fairly certain that the outlaws and their followers and imitators often levy large sums by way of extortion from many persons who never lay any complaint to the police. The Dharalas and especially the Pantanwadia Patanwadia section of them usually sympathize with the criminals and even if the do not actively assist them will do nothing to help the police to arrest them or to convict them when arrested. Information can not even be obtained from the Banias and Patidars who suffer most from the exactions of the outlaws. Usually these are too much afraid of reprisals, or too much averse to exposing themselves to any trouble or danger to give either information or evidence. And some at least of them are actively in league with the dacoits, providing them with funds, arms, food and information. In the case mentioned in paragraph 44 there is very little doubt that the Patidar Patel handed over his gun to Baber Dewa voluntarily, and that the whole affair was pre-arranged. Even the Dharalas are not exempt from the revenge of Baber Dewa, if he has the least suspicion that they intend to play him false.

5. These crimes are not confined to the Dharalas, still less to the Patanwadias. These latter seem to be most numerous in Borsad, but even in Borsad one of the Chief outlaws now wanted by the Police is a Mahomedan, and another is a Girasia. Some of the Dharala outlaws are Patanwadias, but others are Parias and Pagis. Even some of the wealthier classes e. g. the Patidars are occasionally guilty of the abetment of crimes, receiving or purchasing stolen property or harbouring or concealing the criminals. Mussalmans sometimes commit dacoities and murders and sometimes take part in smaller crimes especially in Borsad, and other towns. The very daring murder in Borsad town referred to in paragraph 10 of the District Superintendent of Police' report was committed by a Mahomedan. The notorious Namdar was a Mahomedan and one of his most enterprising and dangerous followers was a Patidar. And in Borsad Taluka at any rate no class will do anything to aid in the suppression of crime But it is true that the majority of serious crimes are committed by Dharalas, and that the worst section of the Dharalas in Borsad Taluka is that of the Patanwadias.

6. The District Superintendent of Police does not refer to the new rules under section 20 which recently been applied to the Dharalas. Perhaps it is still too early for the effect of these rules to be apparent, especially as the necessary forms have not as yet been received by the Patels and Sub-Inspectors. But the weak point about these rules is that their utility depends largely on the manner in which they are worked by the patels: and the patels cannot in Borsad Taluka at any rate be relied on to enforce them properly. Moreover it is not impossible for a Dharala to give Haziri in the evening, and still go afterwards to commit a dacoity some distance away, and return before the morning haziri, even if he has to give haziri twice a day.

7. It is very possibly true that the ultimate cause of this abnormal amount of crime is partly an economic one, though it must be remembered that the banks of the Mahi, and its Kolis and Girassias have been notorious for lawlessness for at least a century and a half. What that economic cause is may perhaps be more easily seen after the Settlement Officer has completed his enquiries in the district. But it is not likely to be one that can easily be removed, and it is not desirable to stand by and do nothing in the mean time. The ordinary law has few terrors for the Dharala criminal, because, apart from the difficulty of catching him in the first place, he knows that the chances against his conviction are exceedingly great. At present some amount of control over crime in Borsad and the south of Anand talukas is maintained by quartering a very large proportion of the equal armed strength of the District in the Borsad Taluka, where they are carrying out an intensive system of patrols. But this arrangement cannot be continued indefinitely, and even now attains only a qualified success. The strain it imposes on the men is very great: and the efficiency and discipline of the force when scattered about in small parties with only occasional supervision by visiting officers is likely to deteriorate. Moreover it leaves an insufficient margin to provide for any sudden calls for the use of armed police elsewhere.

8. The only alternative as yet untried seems to be the deportation of some of the worst and most dangerous characters with their families to a Criminal Tribes Settlement outside the district. This would not only rid the district of their presence, and to this extent bring some relief to the law abiding public, but would probably discourage others from taking to dacoity and murder, and from becoming outlaws, and even from assisting outlaws. I have no experience of these Criminal Tribes Settlements, but I understand they have attained considerable success in the Deccan in reclaiming classes who are much more confirmed criminals than the Dharalas. But if the men are sent to such a settlement for a long period, it would obviously be necessary for their wives and children to go with them, since otherwise these latter would have no means of support or protection The fear of exposing their families to this sort of transportation would, it is hoped, be a very potent argument to restrain other Dharalas from serious crime

9. I can offer no suggestions as to the nature of the settlement to which they should be sent. But am strongly of opinion that it should not be in Gujarat. From any settlement in this province escape would be too easy, and recapture would be almost impossible, and the escaped criminal would at once become an outlaw, more dangerous than he was before. Moreover to start a new settlement for the benefit of this district would be an expensive proceeding. Probably the best course would be to send the deportees to some existing settlement in the Deccan, perhaps to Bijapur.

10. The numbers to be sent must depend partly on the amount of accommodation that can be made available for them. But I consider that if possible about 30 families should be sent.

11. Before any Dharalas can be deported it is first necessary that the provisions of section 11 shall be applied to them i.e. that their movements should be restricted. As such restriction cannot very well be applied only to those particular families who are to be deported, it will be necessary to restrict the movements of all registered Dharalas. Such a restriction need not and indeed cannot be of any narrow character: it would be quite impossible to apply to the Dharala the four mile limit to which the Waghri is subject. But there is no reason why the *registered* Dharalas should not be restricted to the limits of the Kaira District. As the District Superintendent of Police points out the restriction would be no hardship to the persons to whom it is applied, and their number would be very restricted. At present there are only some 500 or 600 Dharalas on haziri. The restriction would be of no practical effect in itself, but it would then enable the Local Government to pass orders under section 16 for the settlement of the selected families.

12. As pointed out by the District Superintendent of Police an emendation of the rules will be necessary before women and children can be registered on account of the misdeeds of their near relations. Without such registration they cannot be sent with the deportees to settlements. The rules quoted by the District Superintendent of Police are at pages 29 and 30 of the Criminal Tribes Manual. Para 3 (c) certainly would not suffice, since the registration of women and children in such cases obviously could not be made to depend on their bad character. It would be necessary to add a sub para. (d) "wives and children of Dharalas who are already on the roll, or may hereafter be brought on it, and whom it is proposed to deport to a settlement."

It seems undesirable to make all wives and children of all registered Dharalas subject to registration.

13. The foregoing proposals apply to the whole district, and should it prove necessary hereafter Dharalas from any part of the district could be recommended for deportation. But for the present I think that all the families selected for deportation would come from Borsad Taluka. Should these steps prove insufficient to reduce the crime in that Taluka and to put a stop to the present intolerable conditions there, it will, I think, be necessary to recommend that an adequate force of additional police be imposed on Borsad taluka, to be employed in any part of it as occasion may arise, and that the cost be recovered by a cess to be imposed on all the residents of Borsad Taluka subject to such exceptions as may be proposed, and accepted by Government. Although the majority of worst criminals in the taluka are Dharalas, and although the Dharalas may be the most active in helping the outlaws, yet in my opinion practically all classes are more or less responsible. Those that do not actively assist, the outlaws encourage them by their refusal to give information or to assist the forces of law and order, and there is no reason why the well-to-do classes should not bear their cost of the additional police which will be required, especially as they stand to gain most by the suppression of lawlessness.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.)
District Magistrate, Kaira.

(No. 210 of 1923.)

From
F. W. O'Gorman, Esquire,
District Superintendent of Police,
Kaira.

To
The District Magistrate,
Kaira.

Office of the Dist. Supdt. of Police,
Kaira, Camp Wasad, 9/14th April, 1923.

Sir,

In accordance with the decision arrived at on the 8th ultimo at the conference held at Nadiad, which was presided over by the Commissioner, N.D., and attended by the I. G. of Police and yourself, I have the honour to submit the following report with a view to your bringing to notice the reign of terror which has of recent years been established in this District by the Dharallas and the insufferable excesses against life and property of which they have been guilty.

2. Several of my predecessors, particularly Mr. Bailey, have made it incontrovertibly clear by special and administrative reports that the criminality of the Dharalla was a blot on our administration and that it required rigorous and early remedial measures under the Criminal Tribes Act if it were ever to be brought under control and finally eradicated. Well-thought-out and carefully calculated solutions were suggested to meet the situation and these received the strong support of several District Magistrates, but unfortunately, for various reasons they were negatived, and so, owing to the continued criminality on the part of Dharallas, the work of reiterating these proposals, like a Penelope's web still continues.

3. I particularly beg to invite your attention to the report of the proceedings of the Conference held at Ahmedabad on 16/8/1920, circulated to you under the Inspector-General of Police's No. 1651 dated 17/8/20, and the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer's report No. 512 dated 6/2/21 addressed to the Commissioner, N. D. and to the following reports addressed to you from this office:—

Printed in the preamble of G. R. J. D. No. 4496, dated 6/7/1918.

(1) No. C/11 dated 2/1/1918.
(2) No. T/44 dated 15/4/1918.
(3) No. T/45, dated 17/4/1918.
(4) No. C/4067 dated 8/8/1918.
(5) C/1731 dated 30/4/1920.
(6) No. C/1953 dated 15/5/1920.
(7) No. C/2641 dated 30/6/1920.

A mere cursory perusal of these reports will carry the conviction, if conviction be nowadays needed, that the Dharallas who inhabit the Kaira District are the most dangerous and formidable of the criminal classes of Gujerat; that as such the leniency with which they have been treated upto date has been utterly misplaced; that in lieu of improving them the half-hearted and completely inadequate Hazri measures taken against them under the Criminal Tribes Act, have if any thing, resulted in their retrogression; that lawlessness of a particularly virulent type has become common amongst them; that they are the undoubted authors of all heinous crime, especially gang dacoities, murders, robberies and burglaries, in the district, that the law-abiding sections of the population have been completely cowed down and have become thoroughly demoralised owing to the continued success of their depredations; that the activities of these desperadoes can no longer be regarded with complacency; and finally that matters will never mend unless and until measures indicative of determination and strength are adopted against them under the provision of the Criminal Tribes Act.

4. If the plea for sterner measures was so insistent in the past, the need for their adoption in some form at the present is a matter of imperative necessity. I subjoin below a list detailing the serious crimes which have occurred in this district in the years 1921 and 1922.

Offence	1922	1921
Murder and culpable Homicides	45	47
Grievous and simple hurt ...	157	174
Dacoities	48	70
Robberies	42	32
House-Breakings	346	336
Thefts (including cattle thefts) ...	255	336

These figures eunoquently tell their own tale and so to comment on them would be superfluous. That Dharallas were the perpetrators of the vast majority of these crimes is a fact that has universal acceptance, among both the officials and the public of the district; and this wide-spread belief should in itself carry conviction as regards the responsibility of the Dharallas as a class for these offences. If need be, chapter and verse could be quoted to prove the evil reputation for crime which the Dharalla has earned for himself in this district. Whenever offences such as dacoities, robberies, murders and burglaries are traced and convicted after regular trial the culprits in 99 cases out of 100 turn out to be Dharallas. If untraced, the manner in which the crimes have been committed, the description of the offenders supplied by complainants and the fact that Dharalla houses and localities are invariably left untouched all furnish ample grounds for the entertainment of the strongest possible suspicions against Dharalls of complicity in these offences. It is such suspicion and general reputation which should be given the greatest weight and which constitute the real criteria for estimating a community's criminality.

5. To enable you to gauge the enormity of the excesses practised by Kaira Dharallas, I beg to cite below a few concrete instances taken from the recent history of the district. In a large number of these offences Dharallas have been convicted and sentenced and in the remaining cases Dharallas are known to have been the perpetrators, but have not been brought to trial owing to want of evidence which is found very difficult to secure owing to the demoralised state of the district, the sympathy of certain Patidars with these criminals and the clannishness of the Dharallas themselves, who will in no circumstances betray men of their own caste.

THE CRUCIFIXION OF A POLICE INFORMER.

6. At the end of 1921, Babar Deva (the proclaimed murderer for whose capture a reward of Rs. 6,500 has been offered) and his gang visited the village of Jalund at night, forcibly removed the informer, marched him to a neighbouring village, lashed him to a tree and after riddling his body with bullets crucified him to the same tree—to strike terror in the hearts—as they said—of would-be informers and betrayers. This case is on a par with the case committed 2 years previously by Dahya Bhula who entered Sholapur and after murdering a Circle Inspector, a Head Constable and a watchman and severing the legs of the Circle Inspector's horse, looted the village and decamped.

TWO PATIDAR VILLAGERS SHOT DEAD WHILE PREPARING FOR THEIR EVENING MEAL.

7. In 1921, outlaw Babar Deva appeared before the village of Golel in the Borsad Taluka with his followers. Ascertaining that his two victims—members of the Patidar Police Patel's family of Golel, were engaged in preparing for their evening meal, he suddenly appeared before the Patel's house and without warning fired and killed them. The household and the village were awake, but no one dared to oppose him. Uttering obscene and threatening further vengeance he left the village unmolested. This murder was the outcome of assistance rendered to the Police by the deceased men's family.

A VILLAGER KIDNAPPED FROM GOLEL (BORSAD) AND HIS NOSE CUT.

8. A Patidar of Golel, a relation of the Police Patel, was approached by Babar Deva and asked to release his (Babar Deva's) brother on bail. Having failed to do so Babar Deva entered the village in broad day-light, caught and kidnapped the Patidar in the presence of the whole village and dragging the unfortunate man into the fields disfigured him for life by brutally cutting off his nose.

THE NOSE OF A MOHOMEDAN SEVERED IN THE FIELDS OF BORSAD.

9. In 1921 a Mohomedan who had given evidence against a dacoits was suddenly attacked by outlaws while working in his field near Borsad. They at first contemplated murdering him, but on second thoughts contented themselves with severing his nose.

MURDER OF A MOHOMEDAN IN BORSAD TOWN.

10. The deceased was a witness in a murder case against the outlaws. In 1922 at dusk of evening when he was in the heart of Borsad, a town with a population of over 10,000, he was waylaid by outlaws and shot dead. His murderers decamped unmolested.

MURDER OF A VILLAGE WATCHMAN AT GOLEL, BORSAD.

11. Owing to attack on Golel a strong party of armed Police was stationed at the village. In 1922, at about 9 p.m. when the Police party was seated outside a house in which they had been stationed Babar Deva and his gang suddenly appeared on the outskirts of the village. The night was pitch dark. A couple of shots were fired in the direction of the Police. They missed their mark, but struck and killed an unfortunate village watchman who was in the vicinity. The Police immediately went in the direction from which the fire had been opened and searched surrounding fields, but under cover of darkness the outlaws were enabled to make good their escape. One policeman was slightly wounded.

THE ABDUCTION AND MURDER OF BAKORE BUTTA, A POLICE INFORMER OF GOLEL.

12. Suspecting Bakore of being in league with the Police, Babar Deva and his associates inveighed him out of the village, forcibly dragged him to a distance of 2 miles into the limits of Chuwa-Rudel and there shot him dead in cold blood.

ARMED DACOITY WITH MURDER AT REDWA.

13. Dahya Bhula and 15 Dharallas attacked this village at night, but on meeting with resistance fired and killed two villagers and wounded 8 others. The gang then made off with loot secured from several houses.

ARMED DACOITY AT KOSUM.

14. A Dharalla gang consisting of 10 members appeared before Kosum with guns in 1920. Several rounds were fired to intimidate the villagers, after which the process of despoiling the village commenced. A Patidar villager who had the temerity to oppose the dacoits received a knife

(Continued on page 11.)

BOMBAY GOVT.'S STATEMENT.

TRIBUTE TO THE POLICE.

PUBLIC OF KAIRA BLAMED.

NON-PAYMENT OF PUNITIVE TAX "A CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY"!

WE PUBLISH BELOW THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION'S LETTER ANSWERING THE ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN CONNECTION WITH THE COLLECTION OF THE PUNITIVE POLICE TAX IN THE BORSAD TALUKA. WE ALSO REPRODUCE THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS WHICH HE HAS KINDLY SENT US TO EXPLAIN THE GOVERNMENT POINT OF VIEW. AFTER READING THESE DOCUMENTS, MORE ESPECIALLY THE LENGTHY REPORT OF THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—MR. O'GORMAN—WE FIND IT DIFFICULT TO SEE WHY THE TERRORISM, FOR WHICH THE OUTLAWS ARE RESPONSIBLE, SHOULD BE REGARDED AS THE CRIME OF THE POOR, UNARMED PEOPLE. ON THE CONTRARY, THE INSTANCES CITED BY MR. O'GORMAN, COMPLETELY SUPPORT OUR CONTENTION THAT THE PUBLIC OF KAIRA HAVING BEEN DEMORALISED BY TERRORISM FOR YEARS, WERE UNABLE, NOT UNWILLING, TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE POLICE.

AFGHAN SITUATION.

BRITAIN OPTIMISTIC.

NO QUESTION OF AGGRESSION

LONDON, Dec. 20.

In connection with the serious situation on the Afghan border owing to the failure of the Afghan Government hitherto to hand over the murderers of British officers, official quarters in London are more hopeful, and are at present awaiting the result of the Afghans' efforts to arrest criminals. It is hoped the Afghans will fulfil their promises in this matter, otherwise it will be necessary to decide what further pressure is needed. There is no question of any aggressive British action, although means available will be employed if the moderate and just British demands are not complied with.

The allegation of M. Chicherin that Britain has threatened war on Afghanistan and demanded the rupture of the Russo-Afghan relations is absolutely untrue.—Reuter.

MOSCOW PERTURBED.

AT BRITAIN'S DEMAND.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Riga.—A message from Moscow states M. Chicherin interviewed said the British Eastern interests had been colliding with Russia's for several decades. Britain was endeavouring to obtain absolute hegemony in Central Asia, and the British demand to Afghanistan had created greatest uneasiness in Moscow diplomatic circles, as Afghanistan was regarded as the last buffer State between Britain and the Soviet Republic.—Reuter.

FORCE DISPATCHED TO FRONTIER.

"TO BRING GUILTY TRIBESMEN TO JUSTICE"

LEAFIELD, Dec. 20.

Diplomatic correspondents of newspapers understand that for some time past the position on the Afghan frontier has been strained owing to the murder of British officers by tribesmen. The Amir has promised to bring the guilty tribesmen to justice, and to this end has despatched a force of 1,100 men with artillery and transport.—B.O.W.

DESERTERS' RAID IN MANCHURIA

RED TROOPS SENT TO CRUSH.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Riga.—A message from Moscow says the Soviet Press states owing to numerous bands of Chunchu's deserters ravaging Amur District and other parts of Manchuria, the Soviet's authority there exists only on paper. New outbreaks have occurred at Bojhara, Bukhara and Forghana, whither the Red troops have been sent to crush them.—Reuter.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

FARMERS PLEAD FOR ISOLATION.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Sir Stewart Stockman and Sir Francis Floud were frequently interrupted at a mass meeting of Midland agriculturists at Crewe to-day to consider the best means for stamping out foot-and-mouth disease. The farmers contended that the Ministry of Agriculture were working on wrong lines by slaughtering affected animals. Floud defended the Government policy. He said that the Ministry could not sit with folded hands and let matters rip. The disease had baffled the greatest pathologists. The farmers bitterly complained that the herds which were diseased and which were now returning to milk completely recovered were yet doomed to be slaughtered. The meeting after a very acrimonious discussion passed a resolution that slaughter had failed and other methods, as for example isolation treatment, should be adopted.—Reuter.

INCREASE OF PAY TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT DEFEATED IN CHAMBER.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Paris.—The Government has received a check at the hands of the Chamber which by 331 to 200 votes referred the bill for increase of payment to public servants owing to the higher cost of living to a committee for further consideration. The Government had proposed that the increase should be 963 million francs, whereas the Socialists demanded 1,160 millions.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN S. AMERICA.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Guayaquil.—A message from Tulcan says earthquake shocks are continuing. Twelve were counted within 24 hours, and it is estimated the dead total 150. Several hundreds were injured.—Reuter.

Guayaquil is a port of Ecuador, South America.

Tulcan is in the Province of Carchi, Ecuador, South America.

A gas cooking stove will roast bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

ANGORA AND INDIA.

MUSTAFA KEMAL'S BEST WISHES.

INDIAN DEPUTATION ASSURED A WELCOME.

The following telegram has been received by the Central Khilafat Committee of India from the Private Secretary to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, President of the Turkish Republic:—

Your telegram bringing good wishes of Indian Muslims for the safety, welfare and progress of the Turkish Republic caused great pleasure to His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The publications tending to disapprove the Republic have never been regarded as representing the views of Indian Muslims. The project of sending a deputation to Angora has given us high satisfaction. There is no need to state that a hearty welcome is reserved here for the deputation. I am ordered to convey to you His Excellency's best wishes.

By order of the President of the Republic,
HAYATI,
Private Secretary.

SEQUEL TO PRESS CAMPAIGN.

PUBLIC TRIAL OPENS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Constantinople.—The public trial has opened. Loutfi Fikri is charged with the publication of an open letter to the Khalif at a time when there were rumours of his abdication, imploring him not to resign which would be a disaster to his dynasty and the country. In the course of proceedings, Loutfi Fikri said he considered the rumours of abdication so much propaganda to induce the Khalif to retire. Although the Infraction Law maintained the dignity of the family of Osman that law could easily be changed if the majority of the Assembly were favourable. His object was to uphold the Infraction Law which the "Aksham" assailed when it published the report that the successor of the Khalif would be chosen by a special conference of all Moslems. Therefore he was surprised the Editor of the "Aksham" was not prosecuted, while he was.

DEMAND TO APPLY DEATH PENALTY.

The Protector-General demanded the application of the death penalty provided for in the Infraction Law.—Reuter.

AFGHAN CONSUL AT ANGORA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, December 20.

It is understood that Sardar Mahommed Haidar Khan, Afghan Consul-General in India has been appointed Afghan Minister at Angora. Mr. Abdul Hussain Khan from Foreign Office at Kabul will succeed Sardar Haidar Khan in India, who expects to proceed to Angora in about two weeks time.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC CONDITION.

REQUEST FOR FURTHER CREDITS DISALLOWED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Berlin.—The first attack on the stability of the Rontonmark which has considerably improved the economic conditions in Germany was made to-day by Doctor Luther, Finance Minister who at a meeting of the Board of the Rentan Bank requested it to grant Government a credit additional to the 1,200 millions already granted. Dr. Luther declared it was only a question of a short-period credit, which would not affect inflation. The Board rejected the request fearing further credits to Government would undermine the faith in the Rentonmark. In view of the refusal, Dr. Luther will obtain money by issuing Exchequer short-term bills in Rentonmarks to banks and agricultural and industrial concerns.—Reuter.

RESTORATION OF HUNGARY.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

It is hoped Hungary will be restored, after the example of Austria, as a result of an agreement reached by the Council of the League of Nations regarding the international financial scheme with that object.

(In November, the Financial Committee of the League of Nations prepared a plan for the restoration of Hungary by a loan of 250 million gold crowns and other measures.) -Reuter.

BRITAIN AND REPARATIONS COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Paris.—The British members of the Reparations Committee on the German budget will be Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, and Sir Josiah Stamp, while Mr. Reignald Mackenna will serve on the Committee to enquire into the question of German capital abroad.—Reuter.

POPE CREATES TWO CARDINALS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Rome.—The Pope at a secret consistory created two Cardinals, Monsignori Evariste Lucidi and Aurelio Galli. The Pope in the course of an allocution announced "good news regarding Ireland, that land so dear to our hearts where a settlement is happily approaching." He said there was a comforting assurance of this given in the recent Pastoral Letter of Cardinal Logue, which had been confirmed by later news.—Reuter.

COCANADA WEEK.

CHANGE OF DATE IN OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 21.

Consequent on the change of the Congress date to 28th December the following changes in other engagements are made:—Leaders' Conference, 26th at 8 p.m.: Working Committee 27th at 8 a.m.: All-India Congress Committee and Subjects Committee 26th at 2 p.m.; Ladies Conference 31st at 8 a.m.: Students Conference 30th at 8 a.m.: Mystic Conference 1st January: Astrological Conference 27th at 8 a.m.: The rest of the engagements remain unaltered.

PREPARATIONS IN FULL SWING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Preparations for free Guru Kitchen and *Dewan* are in full swing. For the convenience of delegates and others a separate platform has been erected at Gandhinagar within 100 yards from the camp. Licensed coolies have been posted by the Reception Committee at the station platforms and volunteers attend to supervise. Arrangements have been made with the railway authorities to run through carriages obviating transhipment and volunteers are also posted at Samalkot.

LEADERS' ARRIVAL.

Babu Rajendra Prasad cannot preside over the Hindi Sammelan owing to illness and an emergent meeting of the Reception Committee elected Jamnalal Bajaj, who has accepted. The Sammelan commences on 23rd morning and Mr. Jammalal Bajaj arrives on the 22nd instant noon.

Doctor Ansari arrives on 23rd noon, the Ali Brothers arrive at the same time. Maulana Yakub Hussein arrives on the 22nd. Farukee Snafee, Chakkarai, Abdulhamed arrive on the 23rd and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar on the 24th.

AKALIS ON FOOT

DEMONSTRATION AT COCANADA ARRANGED.

COCANADA, Dec. 21.

Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose wires:—Sardar Mangal Singh has arrived from Parbandhak Committee, Amritsar to look after the Akali demonstration which is in progress. A pandal is being erected with accommodation for 5000 persons for holding religious *Diwans* in the morning and evening. An Akali Jatha has left Calcutta for Cocanada by the East Coast line walking on foot the distance breached by the floods. More Jathas are expected from Nagpur, Bombay and the Punjab. A big procession will be held and *guruka lungar* or free kitchen will be opened from the 27th evening. The Akalis extend invitation to all to have their meals at the *lungar*. Detailed programme will follow.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA.

LEADERS' ARRIVAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

COCANADA, Dec. 21.

Maulana Azad Subhani and Moulana Mohamed Umar, Chairman, Reception Committee, Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Cocanada, reached here to-day. They were received at the station by distinguished men. Among those present at the platform were Umaralisha Saheb, Salar Sharifsaib, Malimbadsha, Moulvi Balgeas Moulana Abdulahaq. Sadruzanakhan and others. Delegates and Reception Committee members are arriving daily.

PRESENT SITUATION.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S VIEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 21.

Lala Lajpatrai who arrived here yesterday to take rest and recoup his health interviewed states: the fresh breakdown in his health prevents him attending Congress which he considers a personal calamity. He respectfully urges all concerned to preserve Congress unity and draws attention to Mahatmaji's letter to Hakim Ajmalkhan from Sabarmati Jail in which Mahatmaji says: (a) workers are too few and India cannot waste a single worker on destructive work, (b) urges tolerance, forbearance, absolute non-violence in thought, word and deed towards all, (c) pleads for complete suspension of Civil Disobedience until khaddar is universally adopted and untouchability substantially removed, (d) deplores imperfections in Congress organisation, lack of members, indiscipline and faithlessness in volunteers, failure in payment of subscriptions etc. Lalaji also draws attention to the article "Caution About Civil Disobedience" in "Young India" dated 9th February of last wear, in which it is urged that aggressive Civil Disobedience should be exercised when we are thoroughly ready. Mahatmaji calls it the most dangerous weapon and adds he is satisfied that the country as a whole was not ready for this form of self assertion. Lalaji thinks that the country is even less ready to-day than at that time, with Hindu-Muslim riots, the Akali struggle, Congress disorganised, members very few, funds at the lowest ebb, disinclination to pay dues, differences in ranks, low morale, khaddar in disuse. Civil disobedience is out of question for at least twelve months. In the article above referred to Mahatmaji calls courting imprisonment under the circumstances mere bluff and bravado. In the last sentence Mahatmaji declared triple boycott is not so necessary as non-violence, use of khaddar, removal of untouchability and belief in unity. Lalaji wishes this article to be reprinted and distributed as a handbill along with another called the "Essence of Civil Disobedience" in "Young India" dated 3rd February. In his opinion passing resolutions and then keeping them in abeyance is demoralising. The last Bardoli programme is the best for the present circumstances. The greatest need is Hindu-Muslim unity, which cannot be brought about by mere wishes. All India, north, south, west, east should earnestly co-operate to achieve it.

BALDWIN'S PROMISES TO DOMINIONS.

QUESTION OF RATIFICATION.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The question of ratification of the Preference resolutions adopted at the Imperial Conference continues to be a subject of political controversy.

The "Daily Telegraph" holds that the Dominion delegates have a right to expect that Parliament should honour the pledges given by the British ministers and that no trust can be placed in our policy if that claim is to be denied. The Paper declares that the suggestion made in some Liberal quarters that the electorate has negatived the single act of recent conferences rests on no solid foundation.

On other hand, the "Westminister Gazette" declares that Mr. Baldwin had no kind of right to commit Parliament or the British people to any policy of tariffs and preference and trusts. If the Dominion's statesmen are displeased, they will realise that it is the fault of Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues. It says, as a matter of fact, preferences were in the nature of a free gift from Britain and not part of a bargain to which the Dominions have contributed, so no great harm has been done. —Reuter.

PREFERENCE PROPOSALS DOOMED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Except in the unlikely event of the Labour Party taking over Mr. Baldwin's preference proposals at the Imperial Conference they seem, at present, doomed.

The Liberal Press is emphatically declaring the electorate's rejection of Protection has necessarily involved the rejection of Preference proposals.

The "Daily News" feels sure the suggestion that the Dominions have a kind of moral right to insist that the proposals Mr. Baldwin chose to make to their representatives must be carried out whatever the opinion of British people, will be immediately repudiated by responsible Dominion statesmen when they consider it coolly.

The "Manchester Guardian" says Mr. Baldwin's Imperial Preference proposals, infractions of Free Trade, must be reversed as a matter of course at the earliest possible moment.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading arrived at Rangoon on Friday and were given a splendid reception.

His Excellency inspected the Back Bay Reclamation Works on Friday morning.

Miss Goldney has arrived at Government House.

DELEGATES POURING IN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 21.

The postponement of the Congress by two days till the 28th, although it caused some dislocation in the programme of events during the Congress week, has incidentally enabled the Reception Committee to effect arrangements more satisfactorily. While the Congress pandal is nearing completion the erection of pandals for other Conferences is fairly progressing and is expected to be over in time for holding the respective gatherings. It is difficult to foretell the strength of attendance in the Congress, but it is estimated that it will be at least as large as in previous years. Delegates who had started from distant provinces like Punjab, United Provinces and Gujarat, according to the original programme of meeting are now *en route* to Cocanada while a good contingent from the South of the Presidency is beginning to pour in despite the recent heavy floods near Tinnevelly.

The shades of political thought expected to be represented in the Congress will be nationalists of the pure Non-cooperation group and Swarajists, but very little, if any, of the Moderates although invitations, following the tradition have been extended to the Constitutionalists, Home Rulers, Ministers and Moderates.

The invited include such distinguished persons as Sir Surendranath Banerjee, Sir Dinsha Watcha, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir P. Theogaraya, Doctors Rabindranath Tagore, Subramania Iyer and Annie Besant, Maharajahs of Bobbili, Parlakemedi Vizianagaram and Venkatagiri, Lala Harkishan Lal, Pandit Jagat Narayanan and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Raja of Panagal, Mr. A. Patro, Dewan Bahadur Kesava, Pillai, Dewan Bahadur, M. Ramachandra Rao, the Right Hon. Sastri, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer and Rao Bahadur T. Rangacharier.

The subjects that will figure most prominently in the Congress will be the formation of the National Pact, conceding the claims of each community, the attitude of the Congress towards the Swaraj Party in the Central and Provincial Legislatures and the future programme of the Congress. Other items will include the change of creed and revision of the constitution. In regard to the last subject (revision of constitution), opinions have already been collected from all parts of the country, the trend of which is in the direction of reducing the strength of delegates in the Congress to three thousand from six thousand while retaining the existing number of members in the All-India Congress Committee but the controversy will be keen mainly on the question of the attitude of the Congress towards the Swaraj Party which has already achieved notable results in the general elections.

(Message incomplete)

END THE COUNCIL CONTROVERSY.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

CONCENTRATE ON CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas it is necessary to concentrate the Nation's energy on the Constructive Programme and strengthening the Congress Organisations and whereas the continuance of the Councils Controversy either at the Congress at Cocanada or in any Congress Committee thereafter will make such concentration impossible, this meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee requests the Congress at Cocanada to pass a resolution forbidding Congress Committees from carrying on any further controversy regarding the Councils."

ELECTION TO ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As there was only one nomination for the seat on the All-India Congress Committee, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Vaikuntrai A. Desai, Mr. Umar Sobani has been declared duly elected.

U. P. MINISTRY.

GOVERNOR APPOINTS OLD MINISTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 21.

At the Upper India Chamber of Commerce dinner last night Sir William Marris announced that Nawab Ahmed Syed Khan of Chhatari and Raja Paramanand had been re-appointed as Ministers in charge of Transferred Departments of the United Provinces Government.

ROHILKHUND ELECTION

SWARAJIST RETURNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 20.

The following are the results of voting for election to the Legislative Assembly from Kumaon cum, Rohilkhand, non-Muslim rural constituency:—

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer (Swarajist) 6341 votes.

Mr. Chowdhury Sher Singh 1378 votes.

From Kumaon cum Rohilkhand division, Moslem rural constituency, Mr. Mohamad Yakub (Independent) Nationalist has been declared elected to the Assembly, defeating his opponent Syed Nabi Hadi by a majority of 1442 votes. The latter held the seat in the last assembly.

SATYAGRAHA IN BORSAD.

(Continued from page 6.)

numbers, I would make lawlessness impossible, and the Inspector-General would have little work left for him to do. My teaching is 'follow truth at any cost, and never do violence to person or property.' The volunteers who have gone to these villages have got the opportunity of their lives. They can, to the extent that lies in their power, prove the truth of these words of their master.

The duty of the Congress is obvious. It cannot watch the fight in indifference. There is no doubt that Maulana Shaukat Ali will bring Borsad before the Cocanada Congress. But the Congress must appreciate the circumstances in which Mr. Vallabhbhai, the most cautious of Non-Cooperators, had to launch on the campaign. There was absolutely no time to be lost. Orders for beginning recoveries had already been issued and the people had to make a decision. Mr. Vallabhbhai went to the spot, helped them on to a decision, and has made fairly complete arrangements for the carrying on of the campaign.

ACCIDENT IN N. W. RY.

THREE PASSENGERS KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

The Traffic Manager, North-Western Railway, Lahore informs the Associated Press that there has been an accident at 4.22 a.m. this day at Tarki station, on the main line between Rawalpindi and Jhelum. No. 12 Down passenger train collided with No. 111 Up goods. The leading vehicle of No. 12 Down which was a brake and a third class was smashed and partly set on fire. The next vehicle, a bogie third, was also damaged. As far as is known three third class passengers have been killed and 28 injured. It is feared that there may be a few more killed, but the exact number cannot be ascertained till the wreckage is cleared. The line is blocked but it is expected to be clear by 4 p.m. to-day.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

SUN YAT SEN'S APPEAL TO RAMSAY MACDONALD

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Hong Kong.—Placards are appearing in the streets of Canton urging anti-British and anti-American boycott, also urging the people to unite to secure the customs surplus in order "to save the Chinese nation."

Sun Yat Sen has telegraphed to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asking him to draw the attention of the British people, particularly of the workers, to the grave situation caused by the despatch of an international naval force to Canton to prevent his seizing the maritime customs. He says the force is threatening his Government with acts of war at the behest of the Diplomatic Body at Pekin and at the instance of the British Minister.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

NO CHANGE IN THE CONGRESS CREED.

LALA LAJPATRAI INTERVIEWED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Dec. 20.

Lala Lajpatrai who arrived here for a few days' stay to improve his health, gave an interview to a press representative. Question.—In your Presidential address at Jaranwalla you said Mahatmaji failed us. What did you mean by that? Reply:—I meant no reflection on Mahatmaji. According to my ideas of non-violence, he should not have abandoned the original Bardoli programme on account of Chauri-Chaura affair. But having read his views on the question, I am sure that it was the only way for him according to his principles. But I am in full agreement with him on the point that having abandoned the original programme there was nothing else to do but to take up the Constructive Programme planned by him at Bardoli. I fully share his views on Civil Disobedience and wish that workers all over India should read and digest them.

Question—What do you mean by your remarks 'deprecating' suffering for mere suffering sake?.

Reply—Here, again, I am in full agreement with Mahatmaji. What I had in mind was, that courting imprisonment under the circumstances in which we are placed now is a mere bravado and should be avoided.

Question—What practical steps do you suggest for tackling the present situation as regards Hindu-Muslim unty.

Reply. I have dealt the question at some length in my presidential address as well as in my message to the delegates. (A) Instead of the two committees appointed at Delhi, a small deputation consisting of two or three Hindus and two or three Mahomedans should travel in north India inquiring about the causes of the Hindu-Muslim riots without formally recording the evidence of witnesses. This deputation should also impress upon the two communities the desirability of living in peace and for-bearance towards each other. This deputation should also collect the documents that have been issued by both parties. I have suggested joint conferences for the settlement of principles on which the settlement is to be made. Once the general principles are settled, we can proceed to the constitution of conciliation bonds.

NATIONAL PACT.

Question—What is the National Pact which Dr. Ansari and yourself have drafted at Solon.

Reply—I am of opinion that it should not be adopted by the Congress in a hurry. It should have the widest possible publicity in the country and should be based on the considered opinion of all the communities of the Indian nation. It should not be treated as confidential document.

Question—What is your opinion about the Pact arrived at by the Bengal Swarajya Party.

Reply—I do not know its exact terms but I deprecate the attempt to solve all India questions on provincial lines. It places the other provinces in a very unfortunate position and it is also unfair to those who were entrusted with the duty of drafting the National Pact. There may be provincial settlement on purely provincial matters, after the National Pact has been agreed upon. But attempt to solve National questions by provincial settlements practically knocks the whole thing on the head; but it does not prevent the parties coming to an agreement about the local disputes wherever there is an immediate need for it.

Question—Don't you think that the All India Hindu leaders of different provinces should meet together to understand each others point of view and to arrive at the conclusion to settle Hindu Mahamadan differences. Answer.—Yes they should meet as early as possible. It appears that the Hindu leaders of Southern and Western India do not fully understand the view point of the Hindus of Punjab and United Provinces. A conference will be very helpful for the solution of Hindu-Muslim problem.

Question—What was your view about the proposed change in the Congress creed.

Answer.—I am opposed to it. It is unnecessary and uncalled for and it is more in the nature of an academic discussion. The present creed is sufficiently spacious to include all those who believe in Swaraj with all its meanings and at Nagpur it has been intentionally so drafted. The change will reduce the Congress to a very small body and will create fresh difficulties.

MR. DAS ON HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 21.

Prominent leaders of the local Swaraj Party had a talk this after noon at the railway station with Mr. C.R. Das, who went to Bombay for Cocanada to attend the Congress and in the course of reviewing the general situation in connection with the recent Council and Assembly elections etc. and asked by Mr. Abhyankar, Mr. Das said that the Hindu-Muslim pact as adopted at Calcutta relates to Bengal alone, where the circumstances are quite different from other provinces. The pact is to be given effect to after full responsible government has been established. As regards other provinces in these matters, he said that they should be left quite independent to decide for themselves.

ALL INDIA THEISTIC CONFERENCE.

The All-India Theistic Conference Cocanada, commences on the morning of the 28th. Professor Benimodhavdas, Calcutta, is elected President.

The Secretary of the All-India Theistic Conference wires:—

"OUTLAWS OF BORSAD."

(Continued from page 9.)

thrust in his chest. After having remained in the village for 1½ hours the dacoits decamped with the booty they had secured.

AN ATTACK BY DHARALLAS ON JANOD VILLAGE.

Janod, a village in the Thasra Taluka, was one night in 1920 raided by a gang of 30 Dharallas under the leadership of Dahya Bhula outlaw. The gang were armed with guns, swords and Dharias and were dressed in khaki uniform worn by the Police. By resorting to firing and threats they completely cowed down the inhabitants and removed property from the village valued at over Rs. 14,000.

A DHARALLA DACOITY AND A MURDER OF A BOY AT SAMARKHA.

16. At the close of 1920, 20 Dharallas armed with guns, Dharias and sticks attacked the complainant's house situated in a field at Samarkha. They pillaged the house with the aid of torches, and while committing the dacoity mortally wounded complainant's son in his stomach.

THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, BORSAD, ATTACKED AND ROBBED BY DHARALLA DACOITS.

17. At the end of 1920, while the Resident Magistrate, Borsad, was returning in tonga to his headquarters along the Wasad-Borsad Road, he was waylaid in the evening by Babar Deva and his companions and robbed of his belongings.

THE MURDER IN BED OF DABHAI, A POLICE INFORMER OF BANEJADA.

18. Six Dharallas Dacoits, including Babar Deva, visited Dabhai's house at Banejada one night in 1920 and awakened Dabhai. They told him that because he had turned a Police spy he was going to be executed. Remonstrance was of no avail and he was shot dead in cold blood near his bed.

THE MURDER OF MOTIBHAI, POLICE PATEL OF SINJIWADA.

19. This village was attacked by 50 Dharallas in 1920, who were armed with guns and other deadly weapons. The Patel of the village was attacked and brutally murdered and the dacoits after looting several houses decamped with property worth Rs. 2,400. The crime was brought home to Dharallas who was convicted.

BHAVANIPURA RAIDED.

20. A gang of 15 dacoits visited this village in 1920, demanded payment and then looted the village. It was well armed with guns, Dharias, bows and arrows.

A HIGHWAY DACOITY AT KANTHARIA.

21. Complainant while returning to his village was met on the way by an armed gang, assaulted and robbed of his valuables.

DACOITS IN EUROPEAN CLOTHES ATTACK SEVALIA.

22. 30 Dacoits armed with guns, bows and arrows etc., visited this village one night in 1920 and after intimidating the villagers entered several houses and robbed the inmates of their belongings. They then decamped with their booty.

ARMED DACOITIES NEAR NADIAD TOWN AND PARIAJ.

23. Armed gangs of Dharallas attacked both these places in 1920 and after molesting the villagesrs secured booty and decamped.

ATTACK ON JANOD.

24. This village received the attention of Dharalla in 1920. A gang of 30 men, armed with swords and guns, and dressed in khadi, visited the village at night time and secured property worth over Rs. 14,000.

JANTRAL RAISED.

25. A dozen Dharalla dacoits armed with 4 guns and Dharias and dressed in khaki shorts and putties visited Jantral in 1920. After firing several rounds they looted a Bania and decamped. There are 300 Dharalla houses in the village but a single Dharalla offered assistance.

THE ATTACK ON DANTALI.

26. A body of 40 armed Dharallas descended on this village in 1920. They had with them guns, swords, Dharallas and Dangs. When in the village they divided up into several parties, raided the village during 2 hours and eventually removed themselves after having secured booty worth Rs. 1,450. This crime was traced to Dharallas who were captured.

A DACOITY AT PANDOLI IN WHICH FIRE WAS APPLIED TO ONE OF THE VICTIMS' EARS.

2. In 1920, 4 Patidars while watching their harvested crops in their field, were attacked by a gang of Dharallas. Two were seriously injured and one unfortunate man's ear-ring was removed, but not till the lobe of his ear had been burnt by the dacoits.

DACOITIES AT TARNOL AND BOCHASAN.

28. Gangs of armed dacoits descended on these villages in 1920 and in the former looted some Christian converts of the American Mission and in the latter some villagers.

SAROL, KHANPUR, GANA AND KARAMSAD RAIDED BY DACOITS.

29. In the year 1920, these 4 villages were visited at night by large gangs of dacoits armed with deadly weapons. After having intimidated the villagers the raiders decamped with all they could secure.

THE POLICE ATTACKED BY DHARALLAS WHO HAD MADE PREPARATION TO COMMIT DACOITY.

30. While on night patrol, the Police in 1920 came across a gang of dacoits on the banks of the Mahi River. The Police closed with the gang and arrested one of its members who was a Dharalla on the the Criminal Tribes Hazri. In the fracas one Constable received a severe wound with a bill-hook on his hand. The crime was traced to Dharallas and the offenders convicted.

A DHARALLA ATTACK ON POLICE.

31. A gang numbering 15 men raided Palia in 1920. It was armed with guns, swords, etc., and the leader wore a hat. Shots were fired by dacoits and no opposition was offered. The gang left with valuables worth nearly Rs. 1,000. The offence was the work of Dharallas who were convicted.

NINE HOUSES LOOTED AT PILODRA.

32. One night in 1920, a band of 30 Dharallas carrying guns, swords, etc., raided Pilodra. The people having collected two shots were fired. Two villagers received injuries. The dacoits then decamped on with their booty. The crime was traced to Dharallas.

A COMPLAINANT MADE NAKED AND ROBBED AT PILOL.

33. 7 Dharallas waylaid complainant in 1920, and robbed him of all his articles including the very garments he was wearing. The crime was traced to Dharallas who were convicted.

ATTACKS ON THE VILLAGES OF THAMNA, AJARPURA, BAMANWA AND KASORE.

34. In 1920, these 4 villages received the attention of dacoits. The attacks were made in the usual Dharalla fashion. At Thamna, the father of the Police Patel was assaulted. At Bamanwa, a Bania was severely handled and Rs. 1,000 and a gun removed. These crimes were all traced to Dharallas.

THE WOUNDING OF A POLICE HEAD CONSTABLE AT VANODA.

35. Hearing that a gang of 40 Dharallas were about to attack the village, the Head Constable who was alone in the village prepared to oppose them single-handed. As soon as the dacoits attacked, the Head Constable opened fire on them and shot one of the dacoits dead. Incensed at this opposition the dacoits fell on the Head Constable, wounded him in the stomach, brutally assaulted him, and left him for dead. A villager was then shot dead. The dacoits then decamped with the dead body of their companion. The action of the Head Constable saved the village from being looted. The Head Constable after several months in hospital recovered from his wounds, but subsequently died. The crime was traced to local Dharallas who had been reinforced by a contingent of their caste folk from the Dungarpur State.

RASKA ATTACKED.

36. An armed gang of 15 appeared before Raska in 1920. The villagers on becoming aware of the presence of the gang abandoned their houses and fled to their fields. The dacoits after having looted six houses decamped. Dharallas were concerned in the commission of this crime.

THE MURDER OF A TAILOR AT BAGDOL.

37. In the year 1921, a gang consisting of 10 Dharallas who were armed with guns, dharias, bows, arrows and lathis attacked a well-known tailor's house in the village. The tailor opposed the dacoits and as a result of his temerity received several wounds to the effects of which he succumbed. Dharallas were traced and convicted.

THE ATTACKS ON CHITRASAR, KOSCHAL, PIPLAG AND VADTAL.

38. All these villages were the prey of Dharallas in 1921. Large gangs of from 20 to 40 dacoits, armed with guns, billhooks, knives, etc., visited these villages, terrified the inhabitants by discharging their guns and after plundering their houses decamped with considerable booty. In each case Dharallas were the offenders.

MURDER AT MAHOMEDPURA BY HIRED DHARALLA ASSASSINS.

39. Deceased was a rival claimant to some property worth Rs. 12,000 to which the son of the abettor of this crime also passessed some legal rights. The case was then the subject-matter of a Civil suit. Four days prior to the date fixed for its final hearing and decision this murder was committed. The Dharallas hired to accomplish the deed were Chhagan Gaga, outlaw and his gang. The deceased one evening while weighing milk in the fields was suddenly accosted by the gang and in spite of abject entreaties was stripped of all his clothing, taken to an adjacent tank and there cut to pieces with dharias. The teeth and portion of the unfortunate man's brain were found scattered near the water's edge. This brutal crime was done on payment of Rs. 200 the abettor having boasted that he had a thousand Dharallas under his thumb and that he could dispose of the deceased whenever he chose to. The crime bears out the belief which is generally prevalent in the district that Dharallas can very easily be hired as assassins.

ATTACK ON THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE'S CAMP AT VIRSAD.

40. In 1921, the then Deputy Superintendent of Police was encamped at Virsad, some outlaws stealthily crawled up at night, fired a few shots and then ran away under cover of darkness and high-standing crops. An immediate pursuit proved abortive. A Police Constable was severely wounded.

DHUNDAKUVA ATTACKED BY 20 DHARALLAS.

41. This village was attacked at the end of 1921. After firing 50 rounds of ammunition, the village was entered and nine houses plundered. Over Rs. 2,000 worth of loot was secured.

SANDESAR PLUNDERED.

42. A body of 10 dacoits attacked this village in September, 1921, and secured property exceeding Rs. 4,000 in value. All the inhabitants deserted the village and fled into the jungles.

EXTORTION AT KHATNAL.

43. The complainant and his wife were abducted from this village by outlaw Babar Deva and his gang in 1921. The wife was detained until the husband had paid Rs. 650 as ransom money.

THE SALJUR POLICE PATEL ATTACKED.

44. While returning to his village from Borsad in 1921 the Patel was met by Babar Deva and his gang and a Winchester Repeater 12 zore gun taken away. It is with this gun that Babar Deva carries out his operations at present.

ADAS PLUNDERED.

45. In November, 1921, a gang of 15 armed dacoits plundered plundered Adas in the usual Dharalla style and decamped with property worth over Rs. 1350.

ANAND TOWN ATTACKED BY DACOITS

46. The offence occurred in 1921. Armed dacoits boldly entered the town and secured property from some shops. The crime was traced to Dharallas.

RASNOL PLUNDERED.

47. The attack took place in 1921. 15 armed men, entered the village and after intimidating the villagers plundered 12 houses from which they secured booty worth Rs. 900. The crime was traced to Dharallas

ATTACK ON RATANPUR.

48. In 1922, this village was signalled out for attack by a gang of 25 dacoits. 6 houses were plundered including that of the Police Patel of the village—from which Rs. 290 of Government Revenue were secured. Guns, Dharias etc. were employed in the commission of this offence. The crime was the work of Dharallas.

DHARALLA DACOITS IMPERSONATE POLICE OFFICERS AND PLUNDER KESRA.

49. A gang consisting of 12 members, armed with guns attacked this village in 1922. The leaders of the gang were in Khaki and impersonated Police officers.

DACOITS WOUND VILLAGERS AT LALPURA.

50. A gang of 7 Dharallas entered this village in 1922. The villagers collected on hearing gun shots and the gang departed firing at the villagers as they ran. 2 villagers were injured by buck shots.

A GANG OF 20 DHARALLAS CLAD IN KHAKI AND HATS, ATTACK CHANOR.

51. This village was attacked in April 1922 by 20 masked men some of whom were in khaki. They were well armed with guns, bows and arrows and swords. They secured over Rs. 500 worth of property.

DACOITIES AT VAMALI AND SILOD.

52. These 2 villages were attacked in April last year. All the dacoits were well armed with guns etc. In the Silod dacoity they were dressed in Khaki shorts and putties like policemen.

DACOITS VISIT MALAPURA AND KANERA ON CAMELS AND HORSES.

53. In May last year a dozen dacoits armed with guns, pistols and bill-hooks visited the above villages and secured property worth Rs. 1500.

ATTACKS ON CHITRASAR AND RADHU

54. In 1922. 30 armed dacoits descended on these villages. While plundering Chitrasar, they severely wounded one of its inhabitants who had to be removed to the Civil Hospital in consequence.

MARALA PLUNDERED WHILE A DHARALLA WATCHMAN SMOKES HIS HOOKAH.

55. The village was attacked in 1922 The gang consisted of a dozen Dharallas. While the dacoity was in progress a Dharalla watchman who was seated with his lady friends viewed the proceeding quite unconcernedly smoking a hookah.

DAVOL ATTACKED.

56. Last year an armed gang of 12 dacoits attacked this village. The villagers were terrified into submission by the firing of gun shots.

TWO MURDERS ON THE SAME NIGHT BY OUTLAW BABER DEWA AT JOGAN AND GOLEL BORSAD.

57. At Jogan on the 17th September last year Baber Dewa wreaked his vengeance on a certain Police Informer, whom he brutally murdered on the night of the 17th. He visited Golel and shot at the Police party, accidently killing a Ravania as stated above.

DACOITS STAB VILLAGER IN HIS CHEST WHILE COMMITTING DACOITY

58. Last September a gang of dacoits descended on Jahangirpura. A potter was cruelly stabbed in his chest from the effects of which he died. A month later this village was again attacked. Dharallas were identified as the culprits.

ATTACKS ON VEHRA, KARAMSAD VALLAH, KADI, SANALI, BHANER, SILOD, ETC. ETC.

59. These villages were raided last year by armed gangs in the usual Dharalla fashion.

AN OFFENCE OF GRIEVOUS HURT AND A MURDER COMMITTED ON THE SAME NIGHT AT ALARSA.

60. Armed outlaws visited this village last December. They first visited the field of a man who had incurred their enmity and dragging him out of his bed cut off his nose which they burnt lest the wretched man might have it grafted on again. Then they entered the village and went to the hut of a suspected police informer. He was awakened and told that the police wanted to see him. He was taken only a few paces from his hut, thrown down and shot dead through his chest and abdomen.

A PATIDAR SHOT DEAD AT SUNAV

61. In December last year Baber Dewa and his gang visited Sunav and while abducting a Bania the villagers turned out and followed. He fired point blank at them killing one and severely wounding another.

THE TOLL BAR AT VASNA ATTACKED

62. 6 Dharalla dacoits attacked this toll bar this year and removed all collections.

TORANIA ATTACKED.

63. Armed dacoits raided this village in the current year. They treated a Patidar and his wife very severely, fracturing the latter's arm. After firing some rounds they decamped. The crime was traced to Dharallas.

ATTACK ON THE POLICE AT MANJIPURA.

64. In January of the current year while the Police were at this village, a band of 15 dacoits came to Manjipura and commenced an attack on the Mahar quarter. No sooner was the information conveyed to the Police, then they engaged the dacoits and eventually drove them off. A Police Sub-Inspector and 2 villagers were wounded. The offence was traced to Dharallas.

ATTACKS ON SAMARKHA, GHORA, SEYEDPURA, MARALA, ETC. ETC.

65. All these villagers were attacked in the current year by armed gangs of Dharallas in the usual fashion.

THE POLICE FIRED ON AT SISWA.

66. Baber Dewa and his gang in the current year ambushed two Police Constables in the limits of Siswa in the Baroda State. The constables were wounded in their neck and back but luckily not mortally. The dacoits hid themselves in high standing crops behind a hay stack.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE LOOTED AT CHUNEL.

67. At the beginning of the current year while the Police Patel and the Talati of Chunel were proceeding with Government Revenue (Rs. 700) to Nadiad they were way-laid by Bahya Bhula and his gang and robber.

ASAMLI DACOITY.

68. A gang of 15 armed Dharalla dacoits attacked this village in the current year and decamped with property valued at Rs. 700.

CARTS ATTACKED.

69. In the current year a gang of Dharalla dacoits waylaid 4 carts which were proceeding to Borsad via Anand.

A TRIPLE MURDER AT DAVEL.

70. A gang of armed outlaws attacked three vegetable sellers last month in the limits of Davol village and callonsly shot all three dead.

THE MURDER OF A PATIDAR AT VASNA.

71. The gang of outlaws headed by Babar Deva inveigled a Patidar into the limits of Vasna in the Baroda State, and murdered him in cold blood having fired at him 6 times at point blank range.

72. And so year in and year out this dismal tale of crime in its worst forms goes on unchecked. Surely the above record constitutes a sufficient indictment against the Dharalla community and justifies recourse to the sternest repressive measures against it. The Dharalla has hitherto been treated with the utmost leniency and forbearance. Though this case was declared to be a criminal tribe as far back as 1914, yet the only restriction which has so far been imposed on it is one of answering a roll call once and in some cases twice a day. It will now generally be admitted that after nearly a decade's trial this Hazri measure has proved completely abortive. Dacoities, Murders, Robberies and burglaries are still rife in this district. At the present moment there are several gangs, composed of Dharalla under outlaws who have gone out years ago operating in this district and specially in the Borsad Taluka. They hold up wayfarers extort large sums of money under threats of instant death, commit cold blooded and brutal murders like those at Alarsa, Sunav, Jalund, Vasna etc. and plunder whole villages with the full knowledge that the villagers demoralised after years of such oppression will neither dare to oppose them nor profer any assistance to the Police. There is thus a general feeling of insecurity prevalent in the affected tracts. People in the Borsad and Anand Taluka go, even at day time, from village to Village under the greatest apprehension; and applications for protection are common. To meet this situation a system of patrolling was introduced some time back whereby parties of armed police men were located within the affected areas at a distance of 2½ miles of any village which might be attacked. Clear instructions were given to the villagers and to the village Police to communicate with those parties immediately in case of danger and the parties were ordered to stand to from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. daily. But the scheme had to be abandoned as information from the villages was not forthcoming. To keep the situation in hand I have now as an alternative measure had to draft every available man in the district to the troubled talukas and to create both an Information Branch and a striking force which are operating independently of the public. But it will be operating independently of the public. But it will be readily understood that the strain involved by this system of intensive patrols is excessive and that such arrangements cannot be continued in definitely. The remedy to meet this situation, in my humble opinion, lies in a more judicious application of the Criminal Tribes Act.

73. Before formulating any proposals, I might state that I have carefully wtighed the possible disadvantages which might accrue from any ill-advised action under the Criminal Tribes Act. It has been again and again represented that the Dharallas form over 40 per cent of the district population, that they are in many cases substantial agriculturists that they are a clannish, excitable and vindictive race, and that if they were to be dragooned like some of the smaller criminal tribes of the Deccan and Karnatic, they might take to outlawry on a large scale. These facts are appreciated. But the measure which is now contemplated will in no way affect the community but roughly only 550 of its registered members. When it is remembered that the community totals over 3 lakhs, the insignificance of this number will be appreciated. These registered members have been proved in many cases after regular judicial trials to be criminals of the very worst type and no Fabian policy should ever be adopted against such criminals.

74. I would therefore, respectfully suggest that section 11 of the amended Criminal Tribes Act (section 12 of the old Act) be applied to all registered Dharallas only in the Kaira District, the area of their restriction being declared by the Governor in Council, to whom powers under this section have now been delegated by the Government of India to be the whole District. As Dharallas very seldom leave their villages and go far afield to earn an honest livelihood except when they go on marauding expeditions, the imposition of this restriction will weigh very lightly if at all on these registrees. The application of the section will thus in itself be of little practical utility. Its value however consists in the fact that it will enable us to recommend the settlement of the worst Dharalla families at a distance from the Homes under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act a measure which I most strongly urge as being the only solution of our present difficulties. The deportation to a reformatory (penal) settlement of the familes of the known outlaws and of the worst criminals should have an immediate effect on the morals of those desperadoes, who are at present scourging the district and I earnestly advocate the immediate adoption of this measure. Not more than 15 families would be recommenced for settlement in the first instance.

75. The names of the members of a Dharalla outlaws or registrees families are not at present borne on the register as is the practice in the case of Waghries It is doubtful where sub paragraph 1 clause (c) of paragraph 3 of G. R. J. D. No. 5785 dated 7-8-1914 gives the District Magistrate power to register Dharalla families. To place matters beyond doubt an addition might be made to the above paragraph as in the case of the Waghries.

76. The reforinatory (penal) settlement which would best serve our present needs and which would be the least expensive to Government is the one at Bijapur, to which I recommend the removal of these families.

77. As the need is pressing I respectfully solicit that Government sanction be obtained to this urgency measure at a very early date.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) F. WOGORGAM.
Dist. Supdt. of Police, Kaira.

Below District Magistrate, Kaira's No. P O. L. 65, dated 18th April 1923.

No. P. O. L. 60.
Ahmedabad, Shahi Bagh, W.D. No. 1,
1st May 1923.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

The District Magistrate has now revived a proposal which has been taken up and dropped more than once during the last 5 years. In 1917. Government decided to establish a criminal tribes settlement of Waghries and Dharallas at Shirajpur in the Panch Mahals District. This was intended primarily for the suppression of the organised business of train looting very prevalent at that time. But the scheme was abandoned after all the preliminaries had been completely worked out (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2098 of 27th March 1918.)

2. A few months later Government asked whether stricter measures should not be taken about those sections of the Dharala population whose criminal tendencies were not yet under sufficient control.

3. In 1920 this matter was discussed in a conference attended by the marginally noted officers and the following note was recorded:—

Commissioner, Northern Division.
Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency.
Deputy Inspector General of Police, N. R.
District Magistrate, Panch Mahals.
District Magistrate, Ahmedabad.
District Magistrate, Kaira.
District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.
Special Deputy Superintendent of Police Kaira.
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira.
Diwan, Lunawada State.

"Several proposals were discussed, and ultimately it was decided that the following should be further considered. The District Magistrate should submit a report (or reports) on them to the Commissioner, Northern Division:—

"(1) the registration of the wives and children of registered Dharallas and their subjection to haziri in the event of their husbands committing certain offences,

"(2) the registration and subjection to haziri of all Dharalas of villages in which dacoities occur provided that the dacoities remain undetected and no assistance has been rendered to the police by the Dharalas of the village; and

"(3) the deportation and settlement under the Criminal Tribes Act of the worst characters among the Dharallas with their families."

4. Finally Mr Ghosal, then acting Commissioner, submitted his views to Government in his letter No. P.O.L.—60 of 13th May 1921 on which it appears that so far no orders have been passed. Mr. Ghosal was not in favour of a policy of settlement except as an emergency measure. This is how the matter stands now.

5. But the condition of the Borsad and Anand Talukas as described in the reports of the District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate now submitted is such that in my humble opinion it is necessary to resort to the emergency measure recommended in order to save this area from a condition bordering on anarchy and complete breakdown of law and order.

6. I recommend that preliminary steps should now be taken firstly by the addition of a new clause (d) as follows under paragraph 3 of the orders under Government Resolution No. 5785 of 7th August 1914:—

"(d) the names of the wives and children of all Dharalas whose names are now on the register or whose names may from time to time hereafter be brought into the register."

Mr. Covernton proposes that wives and children should only be registered *after* the decision had been taken to remove them. This appears to me to be of doubtful expediency and legality and I prefer the clause in the form in which it appears in Government Resolution No. 385 of 16th January 1918.

7. This should be accompanied by a notification under section 12 that registered Dharallas shall be restricted in their movements to the limits of the Kaira District.

8. After this if Government accept the proposals for settlement at Bijapur an order may be passed in the same form as the order in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1128, dated 15th February 1918, for the settlement of selected families from selected villages in the Borsad Taluka.

9. If this policy is approved steps will be taken to make the necessary selections after the receipt of orders from Government.

10. Copy is attached of notes of the conference recently held at Nadiad.

(Sd.) F. G. PRATT,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

The Commissioner presided over conference held at Nadiad attended by the Inspector General of Police, the District Magistrate, Kaira, the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira and his Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Wariava, on Thursday the 8th March, 1923:

The question was discussed of the measures which should be recommended to Government for dealing with the present extraordinary and violent crime in the Kaira District. The District Superintendent of Police pointed out that the strain on the police force involved by the present system of preventivt patrols in the most criminal areas had almost reached breaking point. The present system of armed patrols had to be adopted because of the complete failure of the previous less intensive patrol system caused by the total lack of cooperation from the public in the matter of communicating and conveying information, about the activities and movements of criminals.

2. Crime is now being kept under control for the time being but the present system cannot be continued permanently for the reason above stated. It has therefore become necessary to resort to an emergency measure which will be hereunder described and the only alternative to which would be a very large increase in the armed police force in the District. This would entail heavy increased expenditure and heavy increases also of travelling allowance expenses entailed by the constant patrolling work which the police would be engaged in.

The emergency measure which has now seemed to be necessary is the removal from the district of of the worst and most notorious outlaws and criminals together with their families for being placed in some existing settlement already established in some place outside Gujarat under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Before this could be done it would be necessary to obtain from Government (1) notification under section 12 of the Criminal Tribes Act restricting the movements of registered Dharallas. This is a necessary preliminary to any action under section 16 and (2) an alteration of the orders published under Government Resolution, Judicial Department, 5785 of 1914 page 29 of the Criminal Tribes Act Manual. The alteration would be an addition to clause (d) in rule 3 (1) authorising the addition to the register of the names of the wives and children of present registered Dharallas and the wives and children of any Dharalas whose names may hereafter be brought on the register.

After this preliminary has been carried through it would be possible to select with great care a few family groups limited in the first place probably to something like 10 or 15 groups of the worst outlaws for deportation. It is hoped that the effect of this measure would be (1) to rid the country of the present gang ring-leaders and (2) to deter other criminals from coming forward to take their place as leaders and organisers of violence and dacoity.

The District Magistrate, with the help of the District Superintendent of Police will prepare a case in support of these proposals which it is hoped will establish their urgent necessity and will clearly bring to the knowledge of the Government the intolerable conditions of lawlessness, violence and terrorism which prevail over a large tract of the district and the enormous amount of serious crime which has taken place during the ast 18 months.

Sd. F. PRATT,
Commissioner, N. D

No. 3828-E.
Home Department,
Bombay Castle, 24th July 1923.

From
J. A. Shillidy, Esquire,
Deputy Secretary to the
Government of Bombay.
Home Department.

To
The Commissioner,
Northern Division.

Subject:—Measures to check the lawlessness of Dharallas in the Kaira District.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsment of No. P. O. L. 60, dated the 1st May. 1923, I am directed by the Governor in Council

(Continued on next page.)

"SWARAJISTS NOT IGNORED."

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION APPROVES LYTTON'S MOVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20

The following is received from the European Association Calcutta.

"In view of the fact that the policy of the European Association includes the support for those Indians, who are working constructively for the good of India, the intimation, that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has been in communication with the leader of the party which is pledged to destroy the present form of Government with the object of offering him the position as a minister called for the earnest attention of the council of the Association. In some quarters the move has been construed merely as astute political trick to place Mr. C. R. Das in a false position along with his followers. In others, it was understood to be an honest effort to secure 'change of heart' in the Swarajist party and in others again, as weakening inthe attitude of the Government towards agitators who claim as their friends the political prisoners of unquestionably criminal intention. It is the latter view which is chiefly calculated to have a disheartening effect on those who have stood by the constitution since the Reformed Govern ment was instituted. After careful consideration, the Council are now satisfied that the explanation of the incident is to be found in the earnest desire to bring home alike to the electors and the elected the sense of responsiblity that attaches to them at polls aswell as in a desire to avoid criticism of insincerity based upon the charge that the party which had apparently won the confidence of the electorate was being ignored. With the spirit of souch a policy the Council of the Association is naturally in entire sympathy but the Council does feel most strongly that it is essential that any person invited to take a responsible post in the working of the experiment of the reforms should avow his intention of giving that experiment his loyal support. And from this point of view it is impossible to justify the offer made to Mr. Das. The council of the Association believes, however, that the policy accountable for the incident in no way threatens the interests of all those who are working constructively for the good oi India."

AKALI JATHADAR SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR Dec. 20.

Mr. Labhuram, Magistrate First Class, has sentenced an Akali Jathadar under section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act to six months' imprisonment while he has acquitted one of his companions Ranjit SinghTajwar.

THE
JUPITER
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman of the Board of Directors:
N. N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

	Rs.
Premium Income for 1919	62,635
Premium Income for 1920	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922	23,57,520
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
ASSETS EXCEED	32,00,000

Business Transacted:
Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, Etc.
Managing Agents:
[illegible] NARANJI & Co.
MANAGER
BERTRAM CHESTER.
SECRETARY.
K.S.RAMCHANDRA [illegible]R.
REPRESENTED EVERYWHERE.

"OUTLAWS OF BORSAD."

(Continued from previous page.)

to forward a copy of letter No. 3828-E, dated this day in the Home Department to the Inspector-General of Police, and I am to point out that the assessment to meet the cost of the force should be on all classes of people in the taluka, with emphasis on the instructions that exemptions should be most sparingly given.

I have he honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd./- D. O'FLYNN.
for Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the District Magistrate, Kaira, with reference to his letter No. P. O. L. 65, dated the 18th April, 1923, to the Commissioner Northern Division.

N. 3828E.
Home Department,
Bombay Castle, 24th July, 1923.

From
J. A. Shillidy, Esquire,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To
The Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency,
Poona.

Subject:—Measures to check the lawessness of Dharallas in the Kaira District.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 132, dated the 9th May, 1923, I am directed by the Governor-in-Council to state that it has been decided that repressive measures should be adopted to deal with the immediate needs. Borsad taluka appears to be an appropriate place for the initiation of such measures. I am to ask whether you could draft into the taluka a strong force of armed constabulary from outside districts under two or three vigorous Sub-Inspectors to put down crime. The death of Mir Khan may have set free one or two of the Ford Cars and I am to ask if you could utilise them in Borsad taluka. The force to be employed should be as strong as the general population of the taluka can pay for under pressure. The assessment will be on all classes, exemptions being given most sparingly.

I am to ask for a very early reply, stating the details of the force you consider it necessary to employ,

I have the honur to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
Sd./- D. O'FLYNN,
for Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.
No. P.O.L. 60.

From,
F.G. Pratt, Esquire, I.C.S., M.L.C.,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

To,
The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.
Ahmedabad, Shahi Bagh, W.D. No. 1,
16th August 1923.

Sir,—I have the honour to reply to Government Memorandum No. 3828-E of 13th August 1923—following on the Government letter of July 24, 1923. The proposals of the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police of Kaira have been submitted to the Inspector-General of Police and myself and were fully discussed here yesterday in a meeting which was attended by them and by Mr. Jenkins, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range. I attach for the information of the Government a copy of the proceedings at that meeting. All the preliminaries have now been fully discussed and operations will begin immediately on the arrival of the drafts which the Inspector General of Police will now send into the taluka.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd./- F.G. PRATT.
Commissioner, N. D.
Ahmedabad, Shahi Bagh,
15th August, 1923.

Read

Government letter No. 3828-E, dated 24th July 1923, Home Department, to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

Government letter No. 3828-E, dated 24th July, 1923, Home Department, to the Inspector General of Police.

District Superintendent of Police, Kaira's letter No. C/86, dated 1st August 1923.

District Magistrate, Kaira's letter No. P. O. L.-65, dated the 7th August 1923.

Inspector General of Police's letter No. 2004, dated 8th August 1923.

District Superintendent of Police, Kaira's letter No. C/86, dated 11th/13th August 1923.

1. All the matters dealt with in these papers were to-day discussed at a Conference held by the Commissioner at the Shahi Bagh, which was attended by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, District Magistrate, Kaira, and the Police Commissioner, Baroda, Mr. Ghatge.

2. K

ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE.

After some discussion it was decided that the most effective method of organsing and employing the additional police about to be introduced into the Taluka would be to amalgamate them completely for police work of every kind with the existing personnel and organisation in the Borsad Taluka and to give each Sub-Inspector a clearly defined separate area of responsibility within which he would be solely and personally responsible for police work of every kind and for the police forces employed in that area.

There are now in the Borsad Taluka 4 Police Stations—Anklao, Kathana, Virsad and Borsad at which last station there are now two Sub-Inspectors. It is proposed to add an additional Sub-Inspector to each of the 3 Police Stations at Anklao, Kathana and Virsad and then to divide the area under each of the four Police Stations into two halves, each of which would be in separate charge of one of the two Sub-Inspectors. Another Sub-Inspector would be added to the Anand Police Station and one of the two Anand Sub-Inspectors would then be put in sole charge of that portion of the Anand Taluka lying west of the main B.B. & C.I. Railway line which will be placed under the same system of close and intensive patrol and observation as the whole of the Borsad Taluka.

3.

AREA OF INTENSIVE PATROL AND OBSERVATION.

The additional Police Force will be placed over all the Borsad villages and over those villages of the Anand Taluka which lie west of the main line of the Railway after the full strength of the force as detailed below has been recruited. It is intended to post one armed Head Constable and three armed Constables in every village of the whole area with a few exceptions. This will entail the employment of a large force of nearly 400 men, but the local officers were strongly of opinion that no measure short of this would be effective.

Outside of this area of intensive operations there are other villages and tracts in the Anand and Matar Talukas which require special watching and observation, but the District Superintendent of Police will be able to arrange for this out of the ordinary strength of his District Police without using any of the additional police.

4.

ASSESSMENT OF THE COST OF THE FORCE.

It was agreed that for the present although some part of the additional police will have to be employed outside of the Borsad Taluka, yet the whole of the cost should be assessed on the Borsad Taluka only, since it is that Taluka which has for so long been the central focus and headquarters from which crime has spread out into other parts of the District and it is especially in that Taluka that the failure on the part of the people at large to give any information or co-operation to the police has been conspicuous. It may, however, become necessary hereafter to reconsider this decision if dacoities should occur in the Anand villages or if those villages should be found to be sheltering and harbouring dacoits.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

5. It was agreed that there is an urgent need for the careful organisation in the Borsad Taluka of an intelligence Service with a small picked personnel working under the direct supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Police and maintaining close contact with the police authorities in Baroda and Cambay. Mr. O'Gorman promised to work out such a scheme and submit it through the District Magistrate. It was agreed that in order to maintain an efficient Intelligence Service the liberal expenditure of secret service money in payment for information is absolutely necessary and Mr. O'Gorman was directed to apply in good time for extra funds to supplement all those now at his disposal, if necessary.

REWARDS FOR OUTLAWS.

6. It was agreed that the District Magistrate after consultation with the District Superintendent of Police should submit proposals for rewards for the most notorious leaders of dacoit gangs either new rewards or increase of existing rewards.

RESTRICTION OF FIRE ARMS.

7. The Commissioner will make a reference to Government asking for an order under Section 18 of the Arms Act for a general suspension of Fire Arms in the Taluka in the interest of the public security after the Taluka has been occupied by the Armed Police Force now to be organized.

STRENGTH OF FORCE.

8. The strength of the force will be on the following basis. In the Borsad Taluka there are 82 villages in each of which Armed Police parties of one head constable and three constables will be required. In the Anand Taluka there are eleven villages in which similar parties will be required. The number of Head constables will therefore be 93 and the number of constables will be 279, to which must be added four Armed Constables Orderlies one for each Sub-Inspector making a total of 283. Each Sub-Inspector will also be allowed the services of a mounted orderly. The Commissioner is arranging to call in 15 mounted police from the Mahi Kantha Agency, 8 of whom will be orderlies and the remaining 7 will be available for general duty.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE.

9. Deputation allowance should be given to all members of the Additional Police Force with the exception of the 4 new Sub-Inspectors who cannot fairly be given differential treatment from the existing Sub-Inspectors who will have the same duties and responsibilities.

Lastly it was agreed that a beginning should be made at the earliest possible date with such men as can immediately be drafted into the Taluka by the Inspector General of Police, say 150. These men would form a nucleus and when the full strength has been recruited the arrangement described in paragraph 3, above will be introduced of a patrol party in every village.

(Sd.) F. PRATT,
Commissioner, N. D.
No. 2004 of 1923.

From
F. C. Griffith, Esquire, C.S.I., O.B.E.,
Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency.

To
The Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Office of the Inspector General of Police,
Poona, 4th September, 1923.

Very Urgent.

Subject:—Proposals for the imposition of Additional Police to check the lawlessness of the Dharallas in the Kaira District.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3828-E, dated the 24th July, 1923, on the subject of measures to check the lawlessness of the Dharallas in the Kaira District, I have the honour to submit the following remarks:—

2. I observe that the Commissioner, Northern Division, has submitted a detailed report on the subject direct to Government and it is therefore only necessary for me to comment upon it.

3. I would say at the outset that I am very strongly in favour of the measures proposed. I fully agree with the District Magistrate in thinking that it is of paramount importance that the question should be tackled in no half-hearted manner and that it would be a short-sighted policy to run any risk of the effect of the measures being nullified by their not being sufficiently intensive.

4. With regard to the organization of the force, I am in agreement with the recommendations made in the report of the Committee, which accompanied the Commissioner's letter. It should be made clear however that the extra Sub-Inspectors are to be employed as additional Sub-Inspectors attached to the existing Police Stations. The additional officers may then be given clearly defined portions of the whole charge in the interests of administrative convenience, without its becoming necessary to publish in the Bombay Government Gazette any re-allocation of the villages under the various Police Stations concerned. I consider that the proposals of the Committee in this respect are calculated to avoid the confusion which would be inevitable if the number of Police Stations were multiplied.

5. I am also in agreement with the Committee in regard to their proposal concerning the area of intensive patrol and observation. The only question concerning which I am in doubt is whether it is justifiable to impose additional Police upon the villages situated in the Anand Taluka while debiting their cost to villagers resident in the Borsad Taluka. As the Police stationed in this area will afford protection to the villagers, it would, prima facie, seem equitable that they should be called upon to bear the cost of their employment. I hold no strong views upon this question and would leave the matter entirely to the consideration of Government.

6. With regard to the proposal in regard to an intelligence service, I understand that it will be organized by the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, from his existing strength and that there will be no additional expenditure in this connection except on account of secret service, a most important item. I fully agree with the Commissioner, Northern Division, in his opinion that generous expenditure of secret service money is essential to the success of the operations if there is to be any hope of bringing to justice within a reasonable period of time the outlaws now absconding.

7. I also agree that it is very desirable that substantial rewards should be notified for the capture of the more notorious outlaws.

8. I consider the proposal of the Commissioner in regard to the restriction of fire-arms within the limits of the Borsad Taluka as eminently sound and would recommend that it should be adopted.

9. With regard to the strength of the special force, I observe that the Commissioner has already taken steps to call in a number of Mounted Police from the Mahi Kantha Agency. With regard to the Foot Police, I am of opinion that the entire strength should be composed of armed Police, special precautions being taken to ensure the safety of the arms and ammunition in their possession. The total force required will number 93 Head Constables and 283 Constables, in all 376. Of this number, it will be possible to provide 150 from the existing strength of the various districts. It will be necessary to recruit specially for the balance. In this connection I learn that the 3/3rd Madras Regiment (late 79th Carnatic Infantry) is shortly to be disbanded and the Officer Commanding has a large number of men whom he would recommend for employment in the Police. It would probably be possible to select the men required to complete the additional force from this source.

10. Steps will be taken without delay to supply the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, with the additional force he requires upon receipt of orders from Government.

11. I am in full accord with the proposals of the Committee that deputation allowance should be given to all members of the additional Police force with the exception of the 4 Sub Inspectors. It would be difficult to differentiate between them and the Sub Inspectors now serving in the area who will have the same duties and responsibilities to perform. The grant of deputation allowance to the rank and file would bring their emoluments upto those of the additional Police already serving in certain villages in the Borsad Taluka.

12. I attach a statement showing the financial effect of the proposals submitted, also copies of the following references:

(1) Letter from the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, No. C-86, dated the 1st August 1923.

(2) Letter from the District Magistrate, Kaira, No. Pol. 65, dated the 7th August 1923.

(3) Letter from the Inspector General of Police, No. 2004, dated the 8th August 1923, to the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

(4) Letter from the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, No. C—86, dated the 11/13th August 1923, to the Inspector General of Police.

(5) Letter from the Inspector General of Police No. 2004, dated the 15th August 1923 to the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

13. There is no provision in the current year's budget for this establishment nor am I able to meet it by reappropriation. In these circumstances, the cost may be met, in the first instance, from the reserve with Government.—I have, etc.

(Sd.) F. C. GRIFFITH,
I. G. Police.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

GHATKOPER GIVES ADDRESS.

On Thursday night, about 2,000 men, women and children, residents of Ghatkpoper, met in the maidan near the railway station to present addresses to Maulana Shaukat Ali. Although the time fixed for the occasionwas 9-30 p.m. the peopel began to pour in from seven o'clock so as to reserve the best seats possible to hear the Maulana and also to have a darshan of him. At little after 9-30 p.m., when he arrived in a procession in the pandal specially errected for the occasion, he was received with tremendous shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jay", "Maulana Shaukat Ali ki jay" and "Maulana Mahomed Ali ki jay" etc. A large crowd rushed at him to have the first glimpse and the volunteers had a hard time for some time to save the people from being stampeded and generally to preserve order. Along with Maulana Shaukat Ali were also Bi Amma, Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. Manilal Kotharj and Shrimati Saraswati Dev A large. Photo of Mahatma Gandhi was kept in the pandal with an inscription: "Do not forget Mahatma Gandhi in jail" printed on khadi overhead. After a song of welcome,the first address was presented on behalf of the Ghatkoper Village Congress Committee. It read as follows:—

ADDRESS

"To, Deshbhakta Maulana Shaukat Ali,—It is a great pleasure to us that we are fortunate enough to have the opportunity to present you a welcome address on behalf of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee. The whole of India is proud of the great sacrifices that you have given to make Mahatma Gandhi's movement of Non-Violent Non-Co-operation, which has been inaugurated for the regeneration of Bharatvarsha, more and more successful. We are sure that you will direct your energies in the propagation of Hindu-Muslim Unity and the spread of khaddar, which are really the keys for obtaining the Swaraj and of the Yeravda jail. We humbly pray to Almighty that He may give you all strength and long life to accomplish the task of obtaining Swaraj. Amen!

(Sd.) Hirachand Vanechand Desai,
President and members of the Managing Committee, Ghatkoper Village Congress Committee.

KIROL MUNICIPALITY'S ADDRESS.

Another address was presented on behalf of the Ghatkoper Kirol Municipality, which said:

"It is a great pleasure to the Ghatkoper-Kirol Municipality to welcome a great patriot like you to-day on behalf of the citizens of Ghatkoper.

Your name will remain enshrined in the history of India's struggle for Swaraj, for the great sacrifices that you are making as a brave colleague of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest man of the world, who has inaugurated the great movement of Non-Violent Non-Co-operation, for the indefatigable work that you are doing for Hindu-Muslim Unity, as well as for your great share in the preservation of peace in the difficult times through which this country is passing. You have set a shining example of a true citizen by leading the life of an ideal citizen. We humbly pray to the Almighty that He may give you all strength and long life for obtaining Swaraj. Amen!

(Sd.) Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, Vice-President, Jethabhai Deoji, Maneklal Amulakhrai Mehta, Jaswantrai Dhansyamrai Mehta, Shivji Chtrabhuj Shah, members.

The addresses were printed on khadi in Gujerati and enclosed in sandalwood caskets. They were received by the Maulana amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jay" etc.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S REPLY.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in replying to both the addresses together said the honour which they conferred upon him that night was not to him personally but to that great General of India who had captured the hearts and imagination of 32 crores of people of India, viz., Mahatma Gandhi. This was the third time that he had visited Ghatkoper and all these times he was accorded a hearty reception for which he was very thankful fo the citizens of Ghatkoper. He received the addresses in the name of his General the Mahatma, and would ask a question also in his name, which he hoped they should answer in the presence of God Almighty and it is this: "What have you done to release the Mahatma from the Yeravda Jail" ? It is true that while some people think of burying Mahatma alive he lives in the hearts of whole India, but on that particular evening, he would ask the residents if they had followed Mahatma Gandhi's Constructive Programme faithfully so as to release him from the jail without delay ?

Proceeding, he said:—A son of the present Prime Minister of England is a socialist and he told an Indian not long ago that he was surprised that a lac or two of English people were ruling 33 crores of people in India. He said that if Mahatma Gandhi was in Europe, he would have done wonderful things by his doctrine of Non-Violent Non Co-operation. Let every Indian,the speaker said, swear before God that he would not rest in peace until he got Swaraj for his country. Let him think it as his duty and his business, and do and think nothing but of Swaraj for India. He had travelled after his release from jail almost all over India, and he was satisfied that the heart of the people was strong and sound. The people of Borsad were giving the latest evidence of it by fighting the bureaucracy against the unjust imposition of expenditure incurred by the punitive police. They should remember that khadi was more deadly than machine-gun, and only by khadi they would close down the mills of Lancashire and Manchester. He then exhorted the women of Ghatkoper to pay house-to-house visits for the propagation of Khadar, and lead the men in the struggle if they failed.

Dr. Kitchlew then said while the Punjab was over enthusiastic in its passion for Swaraj he would tell the people of the Punjab on his return that the people of Western India were as eager for the attainment of Swaraj as the men of Punjab. He was very much gratified at what he saw in the Bombay Presidency, and especially at the attitude of the people of Borsad. Let every man and women, he said, be prepared for Civil Disobedience, on a large scale, so that not only Mahatma Gandhi be released soon but also all their grievances in regard to Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs too be redressed. Shrimati Saraswati Devi then recited a song in praise of India. Bi Amma then said:—Let every Indian die like a man and not like a slave. Whether a man be a Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi Christian or a Jew, let him think that he is an Indian and his country is India. If they kept this thought foremost in their minds, there would be no quarrel among the different communities. Mr. Manilal Kothari then dwelt at length on the sufferings of the people of Borsad and the meeting terminated at midnight with shouts of "Allah-O-Akbar", "Mahatma Gandhi ki jay", and "Ali Brothers ki jay".

SHIKAR IN MORVI.

BOMBAY MORVIANS' PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Morvi Seva Samaj, a public meeting of the natives of Morvi, was held at the Morarji Market Hall, Cavel, on Friday evening to condemn the invitation issued by the Thakore Saheb of Morvi to Col. W. M. P. Wood, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and some Kathiawar Princes for a 'Shikar' in the Morvi State during the Christmas holidays. More than 400 people were present and Mr. B. F. Bharucha was in the chair.

The President in a Gujarathi speech very pertinently asked for whose benefit the 'shikar' was to be the killing of poor and harmless deer or for the shooting of the traditions of the Morvi State.

Christmas, he said, the Europeans observed on account of the birth of Christ and to kill innocent and harmless creatures on such a day was not at all in accordance with the principles of Christionty. One could always see in pictures of Christ that he had a lamb with him. Christ was an enlightenment to human beings, but what could they expect from Colonel Wood?

It was suggested when the Thakore Saheb arrived from Europe to give him a welcome address, but it was very fortunate indeed that same was not presented as if it had been, their position to-day would have been very awkward.

Concluding Mr. Bharucha said every one knew that game in Morvi abounded as the ancestors of the present Ruler had very strictly forbidden their shooting and for this reason the deers were not afraid to come close to people.

The following resolutions were then put to the House:—

This meeting of the people of Cutch and Kathiawar residing in Bombay, expresses its feelings of profound grief at the programme of 'shikar' arranged by H. H. the Thakore Saheb for the entertainment of Col. W. M. P. Wood, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and several other European officers, and some Kathiawar chiefs, who have been invited to Morvi during the X'mas Holidays, and earnestly prays that H. H. the Thakore will be so pleased to cancel the said programme, out of regard for the religious feelings of the people of the Morvi State in particular and the whole of Kathiawar in general and in view of the fact that the 'shikar' is in contravention of the time in honoured traditions of the Morvi State.

2. That this meeting authorises the Chairman to telegraph the above resolution to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

Mr. Manilal Kothari in seconding the resolution said that considering the general public feeling the Governor should write to Col. Wood, asking him not to accept the invitation. He also said that shooting was against the Arya religion.

After two more speakers the meeting dispersed.

In the course of a telegram to the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, the President of the Bombay Humanitarian League says:—

"Committee fervantly hope that your Highness will have boldness to cancel the programme universally acclaimed as barbarous and therefore wounding the tender feelings of not only subjects of Morvi State but all your Highness's well-wishers and therefore earnestly pray for its cancellation and thereby earn eternal blessings."

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

A Committee meeting of the Morvi Seva Samaj was held at Sheth Hirachand Vanechand's Pedi on the 18th instant, when it was resolved immediately to remit Rs. 2,000 to Nagarseth Vickamchand Amritlal at Morvi to be utilized for the relief of sufferers during the continuance of the strike in the Shikar week at Morvi. The subscriptions amounting to over Rs. 7,000 so far promised, includes:—Mr. Amritlal L. Khokhani Rs. 1,001, Mr. Hirachand V. Desai Rs. 1,001, Mr. Khimchand A. Mehta Rs. 1,001, Mr. Dahyalal M. Kothari Rs. 1,001, Mr. Shankerlal K. Dafatary Rs. 501.

Already Rs. 5,500 has been collected and the collections are progressing. All Moryians and sympathisers with the movement are requested to subscribe liberally to the fund and send their amount to the Hon. Treasurer Mr. Chandulal L. Khokhani, Jeweller, Jhaveri Bazaar, Bombay, No. 2.

KENYA IMMIGRATION.

PROTEST BY INDIAN CONGRESS.

THE NEW ORDINANCE.

The following letter dated Nairobi, 4th December 1923 was addressed to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Nairobi, by the East Africa Indian Congress:—

Sir,—In continuation of my letter dated the 24th November 1923, I am now directed to inform you that a sub-committee was appointed by the Executive of the Congress to examine the new Ordinance minutely and to report thereon, and this committee has, after very careful consideration come to the conclusion that the Bill is opposed both in letter and in spirit to the principle laid down in the White paper.

2. The White paper contemplates setting up a Board, whereon all interests are to be represented, to control the future immigration into Kenya. The relevant portion of the White paper reads as under:—

"Further, some arrangements must be devised for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya possibly on a Board on which the various communities including the natives, would be represented."

The proposed Ordinance, however, seeks to confer arbitrary and extraordinary powers on a servant of local Government, namely the Immigration and Employment Officer, the function of the Board being merely limited to an advisory capacity see section 5 (f) of the Bill.

3. The preamble to the Bill reads:—

Whereas it is desirable to provide for..... .....the purposes of reducing and preventing unemployment."

In this connection I am directed to invite attention of the Government to the following question asked in the Legislative Council on October 23rd last by one of the Indian Members and your reply thereto:

Question:—Will the Government state the number of European vagrants who have been deported from the Colony during the last three years at the cost of the Government, also the number of Indians who have been so deported and their cost to the community?

Answer by the Colonial Secretary:—Eleven European vagrants have been repatriated during the last three years at an expenditure of £280. No Indian vagrants have been repatriated at Government expense during the period in question.

It will be observed from the foregoing question and answer that the question of unemployment and the consequent need of repatriation at Government expense is practically, if not entirely, confined to members of the European community. My Committee are further constrained to think that the new legislation is expressly designed to restrict the immigration into Kenya of H. M.'s Indian subjects. The anxiety displayed by the local European community for the early implementing of that part of the Command paper which relates to immigration fully confirms our suspicion that in its operation the Bill will almost exclusively jeopardize Indian interests. Lord Delamere the leader of the European community, is reported to have stated as follows in a speech which he recently delivered at Nakuru:—

"We have accepted the White paper and will stand by it, but if the other side go back on it, then we stand where we were. One point in regard to this question is whether the Immigration Bill is to be passed at the same time as the Constitution of the Legislative Council Ordinance. We had always insisted that both bills should be passed together as we feel that if Indians are to have votes, then immigration must be controlled at the same time."

It is abundantly clear from the above statement that the proposed Immigration Ordinance is, in fact, meant to operate against the incoming Indians—and Europeans of all sorts and conditions will continue to be dumped on the country without any hindrance whatever. If Lord Delamere thought that the Immigration Bill will operate against the incoming European just as much as it would against the Indian, he would not be so anxious to see it implemented and when it is remembered that the noble Lord is a member of the Executive Council of the local Government, we cannot naturally help thinking that he knows exactly how it is intended that the new law should operate.

4. In the opinion of my Committee, the class of intending immigrants who would be hit the most by the proposed Ordinance are junior clerks and artizans who are at present recruited from India. It is sheer fallacy to contend that this class of immigrants is a menace to native interests or that it is keeping the native out of employment. I am directed, in this connection, to invite your attention to the instance of Uganda, where, at one time, there were a great number of Indian artizans but who have gradually been replaced by natives until to-day there are hardly few Indian artizans to be seen in the whole of Uganda. The main factor to be recognized in this connection is that the native artizans or clerk, whenever he is available, would easily oust his non-native confreres for the simple reason that he is prepared to work for much lower wages than either a European or Indian would demand. I might mention that in Nairobi itself there are several instances where Indian contractors and employers are employing native artizans, wherever available, in preference to Indian artizans. The same remarks apply to native clerks who have no difficulty whatever in finding employment. The various official committees appointed by the Government during the past few years to inquire into this question have invariably reported that for a number of years to come the natives would be unable to fill the requirements of the country as clerks and artizans. If at this juncture the immigration into this colony of Indian clerks and artizans were to be stopped or restricted, the logical result of such a step would be that European artizans and clerks would fill their places and not the natives. The further logical and inevitable result of this would be that the cost of administration would be piled up—and again the native would be hit the most as a costliest administration must be a precursor of enhanced taxation.

5. The Command paper lays down that native interests must be paramount and my committee regret that in all the various clauses of the Immigration Bill that is not one which is calculated to safeguard their interests in any way whatever. The natives themselves owing to the past negligence of the Government, are not available in large numbers to work either as clerks or artizans, so that any restriction that may be placed on the Immigration of these classes of people at the present juncture would not advance native interests by an iota, and judging from the action of the local Government Departments, notably the Uganda Railway, who have during the past few months dispensed with the services of a large number of Indian clerks and artizans after several years of meritorious service and without assigning any reason whatever—and who have in most instances replaced them by Europeans at much higher rates of salary—my Committee cannot help coming to the conclusion that the sole aim and object of the proposed Immigration Ordinance is to greatly restrict the number of Indians coming into Kenya so as to provide more opportunities of employment and advancement to the members of the European community, and this as I have already remarked, accounts for the extraordinary anxiety of the leaders of the European community to rush up the passing of the said Bill.

Another class of Indian who is designed to come under the provisions of this Bill is the petty Indian shopkeeper. My committee is of the opinion that any restriction placed on the immigration of this class of people would constitute a serious hardship upon the native population who now mostly purchase their necessaries of life from them. It is axiomatic truth that the European shopkeeper would never be able to sell his goods to the natives at the exceptionally low prices at which the Indian shopkeeper is able to supply them, and seeing that there are very very few native shopkeepers in the country, the result of restricted immigration of the Indian shopkeeper into the country would be that the natives would be obliged to purchase their necessaries of life from European shopkeepers paying much higher prices. Your Government must be aware that for the last few months a certain unofficial local European Organization is endeavouring to discourage the natives from making their purchases from Indian shop-keepers and in order to induce the natives to make their purchases from European shop-keepers the said Organization issued a circular a little time ago to all the European employers of native labour recommending that the labourers be not paid their wages in cash, but that 'chits' be given to them on the nearest European shop. This is being actually acted upon by a majority of employers. This I submit is most unfair. The native, as every one else, is entitled to make his purchases from the cheapest place and no one would be justified in thus inducing him to buy from the European shops instead. My committee are informed from reliable sources that not the unofficial European bodies in the country are doing what they can to induce the natives to deal with European shopkeepers only but also in certain cases, the missionaries and Government officials are lending their countenance to such a propaganda.

4. It will therefore be seen that it is not, not at all in the interests of the natives that the Indian clerks, artizans and shop-keepers should be replaced by Europeans—following these vocations or that they the natives—should be obliged to purchase their necessaries of life from European shopkeepers and pay much higher prices.

If the object of your Government is merely to provide against unemployment, my Committee respectfully submits that the existing practice of demanding a cash deposit from each incoming immigrant to cover the cost of his repatriation should he fail to secure employment within a stated period, would adequately meet the purpose.

7. In conclusion I am directed by my committee to request that in view of the extreme importance of the proposed Immigration Bill, you will be good enough to postpone taking steps to pass it into law pending the appointment of the Committee by the Government of India to go into the whole question as suggested by Sir T. B. Sapru and agreed to by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I am to add that we have already cabled to the Government of India requesting them to expedite the appointment of the said Committee and we are surprised to note from your letter dated the 27th ultimo that His Grace the Duke of Devonshire is not prepared to postpone the implementing of the decision, which my Committee have no hesitation in stating is calculated to seriously jeopardise the interests of Indians and natives alike while it affords an unfair, unjust and artificial protection to members of the European Community.

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

DRAFT BILL.

The Kenya official Gazette of November 23rd, (special issue) has the following:—

The following draft Bill, which is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is published for information and criticism.

Note.—All new provisions in the Bill are italicised; the rest incorporates existing legislation.

A bill intituled an Ordiance to Consolidate and Regulate Immigration and Employment.

Whereas it is desirable to provide for the peace, good order and development of the Colony and for the purposes of reducing and preventing unemployment.

And whereas it is the duty of the Government to safe-guard the interests of the African natives of the Colony and to assure their progress and the continued improvement of their material welfare.

And whereas it is desired fully to implement the policy declared in the Memorandum presented by His Majesty's Government to Parliament relating to Indians in Kenya and dated the 23rd day of July in the year of Our Lord, 1923.

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Colony of Kenya with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Immigrants Regulation and Employment Ordinance, 1923."

2. In this Ordinance the following terms shall have the respective meanings hereby assigned to them, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"Colony" shall mean the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

"Immigration and Employment Officer" shall mean a Principal or an Assistant Immigration and Employment Officer appointed for the purposes of this Ordinance.

"Principal Immgration and Employment Officer" shall mean the officer appointed for the administration and execution of this Ordinance.

3. This Ordinance shall not apply to:—

(a) The Officers and crews of His Majesty's Navy or of the fleet of any friendly power.

(b) Any member of His Majesty's Military Forces.

(c) Any person duly accredited to the Colony by or under the authority of the Imperial or any other Government.

(d) Any person, the subject of a Foreign Power having treaty rights within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who is not a prohibited immigrant under Section 5 of this Ordinance and who is possessed of a guarantee in the form set out in Schedule of this Ordinance signed by the Local Consular representative of such power.

(e) The wife, and any child appearing to an Immigration and Employment Officer to be under the age of sixteen, of a person not being a prohibited immigrant, provided they are not themselves prohibited immigrants under sub-clauses (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) of sub-section (1) of Section 5 of this Ordinance, and provided further that any idiot or insane person or any person who is otherwise physically afflicted may, in case he or a person accompanying him or some other person give security to the satisfaction of the Immigration and Employment Officer for his permanent support in the Colony or for his removal therefrom whenever required by the Governor-in-Council, be permitted to enter the Colony.

(f) Any person who shall satisfy an Immigration and Employment Officer that he has been formerly domiciled in the Colony or has been resident therein for a total period of not less than five years and that he does not come within the meaning of sub-clauses (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g of sub-section (1) of Section 5 of this Ordinance.

(f) Any native of the Uganda Protectorate or of the Tanganyika Territory, and who is not a prohibited immigrant within the meaning of sub-clauses (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) of sub-section (1) of Section 5 of this Ordinance.

4. Any person desiring to enter the Colony shall before being allowed to do so, appear before an Immigration and Employment Officer who shall, after such examination as he may consider necessary, inform such person and the master of the vessel, if any, which has conveyed him to the Colony, whether he is a prohibited immigrant or not. Provided that if such person withholds or conceals from such officer any fact or information which would bring such person within any of the classes of prohibited immigrants defined in Section 5 of ths Ordinance, he shall be deemed to have contravened this Ordinance. Provided further that when a person enters the Colony from adjoining territory or from Arabia, the Resident or District Commissioner or the Officer discharging the duties of a Resident or District Commissioner at the place of entry, shal have all the powers vested in an Immigration and Employment Officer under their Ordinance.

When an immigrant is permitted to enter the Colony he shall be given a certificate by the Immigration and Employment Officer.

5. (1) The immigration into the Colony by land or sea is prohibited of any person, hereinafter called a "prohibited immigrant," being or appearing to be of any of the classes defined in any of this following cases:—

(a) Any person without visible means of support or any person who is likely to become a pauper or a public charge.

(b) Any idiot or insane person.

(c) Any person suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease or from trachoma.

(d) Any person who, not having a free pardon, has been convicted in any country other than the Colony of murder or any offence for which a sentence of imprisonment has been passed for any term, and who by reason of the circumstances connected therewith is deemed to be an undesirable immigrant; but this provision shall not apply to offences of a political character not involving moral turpitude.

(e) Any prostitute, and any person living or receiving or who may have lived on or recived any part of the proceeds of the prostitution of others.

(f) Any person deemed by an Immigration and Employment Officer to be an undesirable immigrant in consequence of the information or advice received from any Secretary of State or Colonial Minister, or though official or diplomatic channels or any Minister of a Foreign Country, or form any other trusted source.

(g) Any person who has been ordered to leave the Colony.

(2) Any person aggrieved at the decision of an Immigration and Employment Officer to classify him as a prohibited immigrant under sub-section (1) of this Section may appeal from such decision to the Governor-in-Council, provided that the determination of such appeal shall in no way limit or restrict the powers conferred by Section 7, 18 and 19 of this Ordinance.

6. There shall be established a Department of the Government to be known as "The Immigration and Employment Department."

7. Any person convicted by any Court within a period of five years from the date of entering the Colony of murder or an offence involving moral turpitude for which the Court has power to impose imprisonment shall be liable to be dealt with as a prohibited immigrant, and the Governor may, if he thinks fit, make an order requiring such person to leave the Colony within a time fixed by the order, and thereafter to remain out of the Colony.

8. Any intending immigrant who has not been granted permission to enter the Colony may be detained in such place and under such terms and conditions as the Governor-in-Council may by rule prescribe.

9. (1) There shall be established in Nairobi an Immigration and Employment Board which shall instruct the Immigration and Employment Officer with regard to the economic requirements of the Colony.

(2) Such Immigration and Employment Board shall be constituted of such persons as the Governor may appoint and shall include:—

(a) The Chief Native Commissioner or other officer of the Native Affairs Department representing the interests of the African natives of the Colony.

(b) A European, who, shall be a Member of the Executive Council or the Legislative Council.

(c) A representative of the Indian Community.

10. The Immigration and Employment Department shall collect and record all information and reports as to labour requirements of the Colony.

11. Any person in the Colony desiring to bring into the Colony a person to work as clerk, salesman, artizan or other employee from outside the Colony shall first satisfy the Immigration and Employment Officer that he cannot obtain in the Colony an employee suitable for the work and the Immigration and Employment Officer is so satisfied that the requirements as laid down by the Board will be met shall issue a certificate and the production of such certificate shall exempt the immigration named therein from the operation of clause (a) of Section 5 (1) of this Ordinance.

12. (1) An immigrant who arrives in the Colony without a certificate as provided for in the last preceding Section and who is unable to satisfy the Immigration and Employment Officer that he is entitled to enter the Colony under Section 3 or that he is not a prohibited immigrant under Section 5 of this ordinance shall not be allowed to enter the Colony unless he can satisfy the Immigration and Employment Officer that he is a desirable immigrant or unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the Immigration and Employment Officer that he is assured of employment or that his services are necessary for the economic requirements of the Colony.

(2) If the immigrant alleges that he is assured of employment the allegation must be corroborated by the prospective employer, who, if he has not already obtained a certificate prescribed by Section 11 must satisfy the Immigration and Employment Officer of the matters prescribed by that Section and take out a certificate as required by Section 11 and the immigrant shall not be allowed to enter the Colony in the absence of such corroboration and certificate.

13. (1) When an intending immigrant not otherwise entitled to enter the Colony informs the Immigration and Employment Officer that it is his intention to carry on any trade, business or occupation (other than the practice of a learned profession in which he is properly qualified) he shall give such information to the officer as he may require and the officer shall satisfy himself that the requirements laid down by the Board will be met and that there is an opening for such trade, business or occupation, and that it is in the interest of the African natives of the Colony that such trade, business or occupation shall be undertaken by the intending immigrant and only on the officer being so satisfied shall such immigrant be allowed to enter the Colony.

(2) If the officer is satisfied that there is no such opening or that the exercise of such trade, business or occupation would be injurious to the interests of the natives of the Colonoy such intending immigrant shall be regarded as a prohibited immigrant.

Provided that if the intending immigrant under this Section proves to the satisfaction of the officer by the production of the partnership deed or agreement that he is a partner in any existing trade, business or occupation and if the officer is satisfied that the particular partnership, trade, business or occupation is of good repute and if the intending immigrant is not otherwise a prohibited immigrant such immigrant may be allowed to enter the Colony.

14. If any person who has entered the Colony to serve under a contract providing that the servant shall leave the Colony at its conclusion, fails to leave the Colony after quitting the said service, he may be treated as if he were a prohibited immigrant.

15. (1) Any employer who has engaged servants under such a contract as is mentioned in the preceding Section and who shall refuse or neglect to carry out the provisions of such contract in regard to the passage of such servants shall be deemed to have committed an offence and shall be punishable on conviction with a fine not exceeding £500 or imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twleve months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Any person inducing another to enter the Colony under a contract of employment shall be liable to all the expenses of deportation of the employee should he be or become a prohibited immigrant not withstanding anything to the contrary in the contract between the parties to the said contract.

(3) Any person inducing another to enter the Colony under a contract of employment, shall, before the arrival of the employee, furnish a true copy of the contract or of the correspondence forming the contract to the Principal Immigration and Employment Officer.

16. Any person applying for admission into the Colony may, at the discretion of the Immigration and Employment Officer, be required to comply with the following provisions:—

(a) He shall before entering the Colony give security sufficient to indemnify the Government against the expenses likely to be incurred in sending him and his family (if any) back to the port from which he sailed and against the expenses likely to be incurred in detaining him or his family (if any) pending the determination of whether or not he may enter the Colony. Such security shall at the option of the intending immigrant be:—

(i) A cash deposit of a sum representing such expenses as aforesaid as may be determined by the Immigration and employment Officer, or;

(ii) A bond which need not be under seal with such sureties as shall satisfy the Immigration and Employment Officer in such sum as may have been determined as aforesaid.

(b) He shall thereupon be permitted to enter the Colony, and shall if required by the Immigration and Employment Officer within one week thereafter satisfy such officer, by such proof as such officer may consider necessary in the circumstances of each particular case, that he is not a prohibited immigrant.

(c). If he shall not satisfy such officer as aforesaid he shall be deported as soon as possible thereafter and returned to his port of embarkation. The costs of such deportation shall be defrayed out of the amount deposited by him or secured by bond as aforesaid. If a bond has been given the amount of the bond shall be forfeited to the Government and may be recovered by suit in the Court of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Any balance of money remaining over after such costs of repatriation and detention have been defrayed, shall be paid to the person who made the cash deposit, or in the case of such costs being paid out of the proceeds of a forfeited bond the balance shall be paid into the Court in which the bond was forfeited and the Court shall distribute the said balance among the persons from whom the amount of the bond was recovered in proportion to the amount recovered from each of such persons.

(d) If he shall so satisfy such officer as aforesaid he shall be permitted to remain in the Colony.

(e) If he shall be so permitted to remain in the Colony as aforesaid such officer shall retain the amount deposited by him as aforesaid for a period not exceeding one year from the date of such deposit.

(f) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (d) hereof, he may be deported in the manner prescribed in sub-section (c) hereof, if within a period of three years from the date of his entering the Colony he shall be shown to be a prohibited immigrant as aforesaid. Such deportation shall be ordered by a Magistrate empowered to hold a subordinate Court of the First Class.

In case of any person entering the Colony under this Section no liability shall attach to the owners of the vessel in which he may have arrived at any port of the Colony.

17. Any Police Officer or Immigration and Employment Officer or, if the immigrant attempts to enter the Colony from any adjoining territory or from Arabia, the District or Resident Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the place of entry is, shall subject to the provisions hereinafter contained prevent any prohibited immigrant from entering the Colony by land or sea.

18. Any prohibited immigrant making his way into or being found within the Colony shall be deemed to have contravened this Ordinance. Any person convicted under this Section may be deported and shall in addition be liable to suffer imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months. Provided that such imprisonment shall cease if and when arrangements are made for the deportation of the offender from the Colony. Provided further that if such immigrant does not prove to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that he entered the Colony with the permission of an Immigration and Employment Officer he shall be deported.

19. (1) No person who comes within the definition of a prohibited immigrant shall be released from the operation of this Ordinance or allowed to be or remain in the Colony because he has not been notified not to land or because he may have been allowed to land through oversight or through want of knowledge that he was a prohibited immigrant.

(2) Proof adduced within three years to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council after any person has entered the Colony that he is one of any of the classes whose entry is prohibited shall be sufficient evidence that such person was a prohibited immigrant and such person shall be liable then to be dealt with as a prohibited immigrant.

20. If there shall be reasonable cause to suspect that any person has contravened this Ordinance, and if in order to prevent justice from being defeated it is necessary to arrest such person immediately, it shall be lawful for any Immigration and Employment Officer or Police Officer to arrest such person forthwith without having a warrant for that purpose, and he shall be required to bring such person before a Magistrate as soon as may be, or should the vessel from which such person has landed be on the point of departure, then, unless such person shall demand to be taken before a Magistrate, he may be handed over to the custody of the master of the vessel who shall be obliged to receive and keep him on board.

21. The Governor may authorise the Principal Immigration and Employment Officer to make a contract with the master, owners, or agent of any vessel for the conveyance of any prohibited immigrant found in the Colony to a port in or near to such immigrant's country of birth and any such immigrant with his personal effects may be placed by a Police Officer on board such vessel.

22. Any Immigration and Employment Officer shall, for the purpose of this Ordinance, be empowered to board as often as may be necessary all vessels entering inward at any port of the Colony in the performance of his duties under this Ordinance.

23. (1) The master of a vessel arriving in any port of the Colony shall, upon being thereto requested by an Immigration and Employment Officer at such port, furnish to him a list in duplicate signed by himself of all passengers and other persons on board such vessels at the time of his arrival in the Colony not forming a portion of the regular crew of such vessel.

(2) The owner or agent of a vessel leaving any port in the Colony shall, upon being thereto requested by an Immigration and Employment Officer at such port, furnish to him a list in duplicate signed by himself of all passengers and other persons so leaving in and not forming a portion of the regular crew of such vessel.

24. The master of a vessel shall, it required thereto prior to his departure from port, produce his Articles and muster his crew, and if it be found that any person named in the Articles, who in the opinion of an Immigration and Employment Officer would be a prohibited immigrant, is not then present, such person shall be deemed to have entered the Colony contrary to this Ordinance, but the master and agents of such vessel, provided they have made proper provision to prevent desertion, shall not be responsible for any contravention of the provisions of this Section.

25. Should the master of a vessel charge any member of his crew or stowaway or extra hand before a Court with a crime or offence committed at some time prior to the arrival or during the stay of such vessel in port the Magistrate may, at the request of an Immigration and Employment Officer and on representation by such Officer that the accused is a prohibited immigrant, in awarding punishment, order that, on expiry of the sentence or on the sooner readiness of such vessel to proceed to sea, the prisoner be taken from gaol and conducted in custody aboard such vessel for conveyance away from the Colony. Any person contemplated by this Section brought before a Magistrate and discharged shall be ordered by the Magistrate to be immedately conveyed back to such vessel. An order shall not be made under this Section in any case in which the Magistrate deems the crime or offence proper for trial in His Majesty's Supreme Court of Kenya.

(To be Concluded.)

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The British American Tobacco Company reports a net profit of £4,495,000, and a final dividend of nine per cent., making 24 as last year, £3,531,000 is carried forward.—Reuter.

The Association Football Cup re-play on Wednesday resulted in a win for Portsmouth (one goal) against Brentford (nil).—Reuter.

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KENYA LETTER.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, Dec. 5.

Preparations for the forthcoming session of the Congress are in full swing. A volunteer corps has been organised and accommodation for about six thousand visitors has been projected. Considering the gravity of the Kenya decision, it was decided to have a president for the Congress from India. In accordance with the resolution passed at Mombasa, Mr. M. A. Desai was asked to approach several leaders and persuade any one of them to accept the Presidentship of the Congress. The Local Congress Office was informed by Mr Desai that Mrs. Naidu would accept the Presidentship, and that Mr. George Joseph, Editor of "Young India" and Mr. Benarasidas Chaturvedi would come as delegates from the Indian National Congress. This was indeed welcome news and the general public was glad that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was coming here to preside over the deliberations of the Congress. But later there came a cable from Sjt. V. J. Patel and Maulana Shaukat Ali that she could not be spared as her presence was badly réuired at the Cocanada Congress. She could come, however, in case the E. African Congress was postponed to January. There is no time now for the postponement of the session, neither is it advisable, because the Government is going on with its plan of systematic exclusion and we must decide one way or the other and make preparations accordingly. The Congress Reception Committee has, therefore, cabled to Sjt. V. J Patel saying that, if they cannot spare Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, they must send another person in her stead. The result of the cable is not yet known.

IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE.

The Government has published the Immigration Restriction Bill. As was expected, its provisions, are worded in such a way as to hit Indians only.

The Bill has got some obnoxious features. It gives arbitrary powers to the Immigration Officer. Here is section 5, sub-section (1) (F):—

"Any person deemed by an immigration and employment officer to be an undesirable immigrant in consequence of the information or advice received from any Secretary of State, or Colonial Minister or through official or diplomatic channals or any minister of a foreign country or from any other "Trusted Sources" (sic). This is merely a sample of the powers given to Immigration Officer. There are also other matters such as fixing of deposits, and examination of immigrants which are solely his concern. Against the Immigration Officer's decision there is no appeal in the Court of law but only to the Governor-in-Council. Only those who have stayed in this country for at least five years are allowed to enter the colony. Others have to pay deposits. The Indian population is generally divided into the following groupes:—(1) Tradesmen—petty and general, (2) Clerks, (3) Artisans, (4) Farmers. The entry of all of these has been restricted by this Ordinance. Many humiliating rules have been enacted against those who want to bring clerks, artisans, etc., in this country.

The most amusing feature of the Bill is its preamble which lays down that the Bill is designed to secure the welfare of the Natives.

PROTEST MEETING AT MOMBASA.

In Mombasa, a meeting was held to protest against the Bill and a resolution showing their feeling of distrust and whole-hearted dislike of the Bill was unanimously passed. A resolution was also passed requesting the Indian Government to take up the cudgels against this Bill and move the Colonial Office.

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COTTON

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKET.

During the week under review the Home markets have fluctuated sharply and on the whole show a moderate decline both in Liverpool and America. At the outset values gave way considerably on heavy long liquidation and straddle selling due to profit-taking by Bulls but later prices recovered on Commission Houses and speculators buying on good undertone and trade activity.

During the early part of the week the American markets indicated a reactionary tendency, with heavy liquidation taking place which brought about a certain amount of nervousness amongst "Bull" operators, but the reaction in question was only of a temporry nature, as later on a much better tone developed chiefly on account of favourable trade conditions and better sapot demand, with the result that values once again regained ground to some extent.

The United States spinners, who had practically missed the market all the season, have now become anxious about their requirements and are trying their utmost to secure supplies. A considerable amount of the crop has now passed into consumers' hands and this fact goes to prove that so long as the competition for supplies continues values will go on advancing until the markets get tired and reach such a level as would check consumption. Owing to the scarcity of cotton, a reduction in consumption is sure to take place before the season expires but at present no signs of a movement in this respect are evident.

The demand for actual cotton, both on the spot and for forward shipment, has been very active during the week and quite a large proportion of business has been put through. At the same time reports from Manchester, although somewhat discouraging in the beginning of the week, show a distinct improvement since last few days and on the whole the situation seems to be healthy.

Whilst we expect to witness for the next few days not much movement in values in either direction owing to the Christmas and New Year holidays, we look for steadier markets with the advent of the new year and can safely say that prices have by no means reached their highest point. The position technically as well as from the point of view of trade is quite sound but caution should be exercised as there is chance of outside influences interfering with the situation as it exists to-day. On the whole we still remain "bullish" for the long run and consider that purchases on any materia. setbacks will ultimately prove profitable.

Prices in our market continue to move erratically and from one day to the next it is difficult to judge the position accurately. As America has recovered the major portion of the recent decline, it seems to us that prices here will also have to adjust themselves sooner or later. The position of Indian cotton is also technically sound and we think a decline unlikely unless something unforeseen should happen. As the statistical position is likely to be a guiding factor late in the season, we would feel inclined to recommend our friends to take advantage of any temporary weakness in order to operate cautiously on the "bull" side.

The demand for Ready Cotton is brisk and nice lots are readily taken up by Exporters, both European and Japanese.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

Liverpool January last week 20.21; this week 19.81 minus 40.

Liverpool March last week 20.15; this week 19.80 minus 35.

Liverpool May last week 20.00; this week 19.67 minus 33.

Liverpool July last week 19.47; this week 19.20 minus 27.

Liverpool October last week 16.20; this week 16.11 minus 9.

New York January last week 34.60; this week 34.55 minus 5.

New York March last week 35.00; this week 34.87 minus 13.

New York May last week 35.20; this week 35.05 minus 15.

New York July last week 34.45; this week 34.27 minus 18.

New York October last week 28.57; this week 28.35 minus 22.

PIECEGOODS.

There has not been much activity in the Cloth Market during the past week, and owing to the absence of demand, the undertone has been rather easier. Though the rupee rates have not shown any alteration, the tendency seems to be rather in favour of buyers than sellers, and concessions of one to two annas per piece can be easily had for lots of quantity. The stringency in the money market, the stoppage of the credit system, due to loss of confidence amongst the traders; and the limited capital at the disposal of buyers, have checked the inquiry to a great extent. The Bombay Agents of up-country buyers had purchased goods on their own account when the market was rising, in anticipation of either selling to their constituents at the higher rates later on or of securing pronts in resales on the spot, but they have been disappointed owing to the rise in prices being checked. These Agents have now come forward to offer the goods in the market at rates lower than those current here which has had a demoralising effect on the situation. Had it not been for the firm position of the Manchester Market, a decline would have set in by this time. The recent rise in the raw material had had the effect of forcing out a large inquiry from several quarters and a fair quantity of goods had moved off for the consuming centres, but it seems that this stock has not been disposed off at favourable rates by the buyers in upcountry districts, and as most of the goods are still on hand repeat orders have not followed. Grey Jaconets "No. 18" in 45 inches by 22 yards, which had been bought even by outsiders on speculation, have eased off in value by eight annas per piece from the highest price touched during the rise. Pepperell Drills have remained steady. The quotation received from Karachi is Rs. 28-8. Fresh arrivals of piecegoods from Japan by several steamers has had a depressing effect on the market.

The Manchester Market has been firm and steady. Offers for business have been plentiful, but a large part of them has been impracticable, and further negotiations will have to take place before business can be booked. Manufacturers have been presenting a stiffer front to buyers and concessions in prices are difficult to get, as they are more favourably situated than two months ago. On the whole the industrial conditions in Lancashire are said to be healthier than for a long time back. The quotations are about fifteen per cent. higher than the rates current here, and delivery time cannot be had earlier thap March for Grey goods. The downward course of the exchange has been causing some anxiety to the dealers.

The position of local mill cloths has been steady, but the demand has not been satisfactory, and weak sellers have been depressing the market. The strike in some of the mills and the consequent lock-out has increased the number of those that are unemployed but it is hoped that the matter will soon be settled satisfactorily. In the meantime the output has been curtailed.

The Boycott Committee appointed by the Congress at its special session at Delhi last September "to determine the most feasible method of encouraging Indian manufactures and the boycott of British goods in particular" has this week issued its draft report. The members of the Committee are of the opinion that a complete boycott can at once be effected of all the piecegoods made in the British Empire. They state that the Khaddar movement had shown how India can be made self-contained with regard to piecegoods, and in fact during the war period it was seen how foreign imports could be curtailed and indigenous resources could be fallen back on with economy in consumption, as Khaddar goods plus Mill-made goods could suffice for the clothing requirements of the people. Further developments are awaited with interest.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2900	39	37 1/2/8	13	6	0
„ 100,000	45	„ „	15	0	0
„ No. 33,000	45	„ „	14	0	0
„ No. 2800	37	„ „	11	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	„ „	13	0	0
„ No. 2750	45	„ „	15	0	0
„ Yellow Horse	43	39			
„ No. 2310	44	38 1/2			
Dewhursts BBB	38	38 1/2	20	8	0
„ BB	38	38 1/2	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38	38 1/2	16	8	0
Ritchie's No.-510	39	37 1/2/38	13	0	0
„ No. 4462	41	„ „	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39	„ „	13	0	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51	38 Avg.	16	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29	40 Net	29	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	28	40 „	16	8	0
Mitsui's Elephant	29	40 Net	24	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45	22 „	8	12	0
„ No. 138	40	22 „	6	12	0
„ No 636	44	22 „	7	0	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32	42 „	27	12	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36	40 „	29	12	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33	40 „	18	0	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33	40 „	19	4	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41	19	8	4	0
„ No. 60	46	19	9	4	0
„ No. 600	51	19	10	4	0
„ No. 6000	56	19	11	6	0
„ No. 88	58	20	7	10	0
„ No. 1270	27	18	3	11	0
„ No. 818	39	20	7	8	0
„ No. 1440	36	20	5	12	0
„ No. 5352	42	20			
„ No. 2755	42	20			
„ No. 1703	52	20 Net	15	2	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27	18 „	3	11	0
„ No. 119	37	18 „	4	8	0
„ No. 229	42	18 „	5	0	0
„ No. 339	47	18 „	5	8	0
„ 1K/4K 38", 47", 48"53		18 Avg.	6	0	0
„ No. 95	58	20 „	7	10	0
„ No. 66999	40	18 „	5	14	0
„ No. 80999	„	„ „	6	6	0
„ No. 775	40	18 „	6	2	0
„ No. 875	45	18 „	6	10	0
„ No. 975	50	18 „	7	2	0
„ No. 615	„	„ „	6	14	0
Graham's Baloon	58	20 „	7	10	0
Greaves No. 5060	27	18 „	3	9	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27	18 „	4	12	0
„ No. 61/81	„	„ „	4	8	0
„ No. 1850	„	„ „	3	14	0
„ No. 1900	„	„ „	4	0	0
„ No. 2600	„	„ „	4	2	0
„ No. 21021	„	„ „	4	4	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38	22 „	7	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28	18 „	5	8	0
„ No. 95950/97970 Saraswati	33	18 „	6	6	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34	18 „	6	14	0
„ No. 50000	„	„ „	7	6	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360					
Lyons' No. 4545/5656/ 6767	26	18 „	4	8	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	„	„ „	4	8	0
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38	22 „			
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520	26	18 „	4	6	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ 5820 'Motor Car"			4	6	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey Goods and four per cent on White Goods.

BANK OF NORWAY.

The following is the report of the Bank of Norway for October 1923:—

"Norges Bank's balance sheet to date October 31 shows that the note circulation has declined from 402 mill. kr. on September 30th to 394.1 Kr. on October 31. Loans outwards have risen within the same period from 448.4 mill kr to 453.6 mill kr. The balance sheet of the private banks, to date September 30, shows a decline in loans outwards from 2.837.8 mill kr on August 31, to 2.816 mill kr on September 30. On September 30 last year loans amounted to 3.259.7 mill kr Deposits on August 31 were 2.625.6 mill kr on September 30 they were 2.595.9, and on September 30, 1922 they were 3.003.8 mill kr.

The balance sheet of the savings banks to date August 31 shows that loans outwards amounted to 1.067.5 mill kr, as against 1.075,3 mill kr on August 31 last year. Deposits to date August 31 were 2.007.4 mill kr as against 1,910 mill kr on August 31, 1922. The price level has continued to rise since last month. The rise is not a large one, but it embraces practically all the different groups. According to Okonomisk Revue, the wholesale price index figures has advanced from 234.1 to 236.9.

The foreign exchange market has been in a nervous state. The pound sterling and dollar quoted at 28.64 and 6.30 respectively at the beginning of the month, rose to 29.60 and 6.60 respectively. The bond market on the whole has been weak.

The stock market has been lively. The boom in the whaling shares continued, and shipping shares were sold at rising rates. Industrial shares were unsteady. Shares in the paper and pulp industry, which were rather weak at the beginning of the month, were firm at its close. Bank share remained practically unchanged with rather more business done than usual.

Public loan issues during the three first quarters of 1923, compared with the same period last year, are set forth in the appended table:—

1922, 1st q No. 24 total amount 36.5 mill kr public issues 13.5 mill.

1922, 2nd q No. 40 total amount 56.6 mill kr public issues 65.8 mill.

1922, 3rd q No. 34 total amount 141.7 mill kr public issues 45.4 mill.

1923, No. 21 amount 42.8 mill public issues 29.9 mill.

1923, No. 33 amount 35.4 mill public issues 22.9 mill.

1923, No. 38 amount 30.4 mill public issues 20.2 mill.

The total customs receipts for October amounted to 13.7 mill kr, as against 13 mill kr for the same month last year. The revenue for the first four months of the financial year is 32.5 mill kr as against 33.3 mill kr last year.

The aggregate export in September had a value of 71.7 mill kr as against 55.4 mill kr in the same month last year. The total exports during the three first quarters of the year amount to 582.9 mill kr as against 533.4 mill kr last year.

The freight market remains quiet, with little alteration in the freights. In the forests work began rather late, owing to the fact that buyers of timber for a longtime remained passive. Now, however, important contracts have been concluded, so it appears likely that the work will be carried on in a normal way.

The strike deadlock still affects the timber market. In order to end the strike in the saw-mill industry the employers have taken counter measures it having been decided to give notice as from November 15 to workmen in the cellulose, woodpulp, and paper trades, as well as in wood factories and planing mills, in which the workmen have not previously given notice, and in the tobacco factories which have not up to now been affected by strikes.

The market for dressed deals and boards has been quiet, though large sales have been effected of Norwegian whitewood to Australia. The market for redwood has been firmer, prices for Bristol being quoted at £21-10-0 to £22, and for London at £21. Pitprops and mine timber are unchanged. The timber exported in January August 1923 amounted in value to 56.6 mill kr as against 53.1 mill kr in the same period of 1922. The market for mechanical pulp is dull. As the stocks generally are limited, better selling conditions may be expected after the new year. Exports of paper pulp during January August, 1923 amounted in value to 150.5 mill kr as against 88.4 mill kr in January August, 1922. The quotation in Norwegian kroner f.o.b. East Norway were:—

Wood pulp wet Oct 24, 1923 kr 130.

Sulphate, bleached Oct 24 1923 kr 575.

Sulphate, easy bleaching Oct 24, 1923 kr 425.

Sulphate, strong Oct 24, 1923 kr 410.

Sulphate, easy bleaching Oct 24, 1923 kr 420.

Sulphate, kraft Oct 24, 1923 kr 400.

The paper market is not so favourable as was previously anticipated, as the orders are now falling off. The value of paper exports in January August 1923 amounted to 68.6 mill kr as against 73.6 mill kr in the same period of 1922. Exports of cement in January August 1923 amounted to 81.587 tons and exports of Norway saltpeter (Calcium saltpeter) to 108.732 tons, as against 49.790 tons and 122.987 respectively in the same period last year. The fat-herring fishery yielded poor results in October. Altogether this year's catch up to the end of October has amounted to 180.000 hectolitres, as against 415.000 hl. at the same date last year."

BULLION MOVEMENT.

SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO. REPORT

LONDON, Nov. 28.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 21st instant was £125,540,910, as compared with £125,858,740 on the previous Wednesday.

Indian and Continental demand still continues on a small scale, and it is probable that most of the fair amount of gold on offer this week will go to the United States of America.

Gold valued at $7,330,000 has arrived in New York from London.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for October 1923 amounted to 52,019 ounces, as compared with 51,144 ounces for September 1923, and 54,640 ounces for October 1922.

The gold reserve of the Federal Reserve Bank is showing no tendency to increase. The Times' New York correspondent under date of November 23rd instant thus comments upon the gold reserve of the Bank:— "..... It is now nearly $4,000,000 less than at peak in June, though since then the country has imported $140,000,000 and produced about $20,000,000. Most of the gain has gone back into general circulation in the form of gold certificates. Federal reserve notes, which they partly displace, decreased by $40,000,000 in the week."

We give below figures relating to Indian Trade (Private Account) for the month of October last:—

(In lacs of rupees.)

Merchandise Exports 2555, Imports 2060, net Exports 495, net Imports.

Gold Exports 1, Imports 244, net Imports 243.

Silver Exports 31, Imports 254, not Imports 223.

Total net Exports 281.

The Russian Soviet Government is engaged in reminting the whole of the gold reserve against the chervonetz issue (which amounted on the 1st instant to Cr. 8,693,707,7) into a chervonetz gold coin nominally equal to 10 roubles and containing 119.4826 grains of pure gold—equal to £1-1-11d. or $5.14 as compared with the mintage rate of the soveign and the dollar. The Obverse has a vigorous figure of a man sowing grain, on his left is the rising sun behind a plough and on the right factories with smoking chimneys. The Reverse has in the centre the sun's rays behind a wreath of wheat-ears encircling a sickle and hammer. The rim is lettered, not milled, and, altogether, the coin is of a pleasing appearance.

SILVER.

China has been the dominating factor during the week, and considerable purchases have been made for early shipment. These consignments will reinforce the very large shipments from San Francisco and elsewhere. The steady tone of the market, arising from these purchases, has been accentuated by the firmness of the value of the U. S. dollar. China sales have been made of silver for forward delivery. The Indian Bazaars have both bought and sold and there has been some bear covering.

The amounts of silver on the way to China are so large that it would not be unreasonable to expect a measure of redundancy when the settlements usual at the Chinese New Year are completed. In that event, it will be interesting to watch what is going to become of the speculative stock now accumulated in Bombay—whether the up-country demand will absorb it without any setback or pices, or whether difficulty will be experienced in the process of unloading.

The Austrian Minister of Finance has announced that subject to the approval of the National Assembly, the Government will shortly put into circulation a silver "schilling" of the value of 10,000 Kronen. Other coin will be struck of 20,000 and of 5,000 Kronen. He stated that the object was to encourage frugality and saving, and that the name of the new coin was prompted by a desire to revive an old German word universally applied to a piece of money, and to avoid any term which might be considered to possess political meaning.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation November 7 17996, November 15 17954, November 22 17872.

Silver coin and bullion in India November 7 9816, November 15 9774, November 22 9698.

Silver coin and bullion out of India.

Gold coin and bullion in India November 7 2432, November 15 2232, November 22 2232.

Gold coin and bullion out of India.

Securities (Indian Government) November 7 5748, November 15 5748, November 22 5748.

Securities (British Government) November 15 200, November 22 200.

No silver coingge was reported during the week ending 22nd instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 24th instant consisted of about 20,250,000 ounces in sycee, 32,000,000 dollars, and 130 silver bars, as compared with about 20,200,000 ounces in sycee, 32,500,000 dollars and 80 silver bars on the 17th instant.

Quotations:—

BAR SILVER P. OZ. STD.

November 22nd 23.15/16d. cash.
November 23rd 33.d. cash.
November 24th 33.3/16d. cash.
November 26th 33 .1/8d. cash.
November 27th 32.13/16d. cash.
November 28th 33.1/16d. cash.
Average 33.020d. cash.

BAR GOLD P. OZ. FINE.

November 22nd 32.5/8d. 2 mos. 93s./11d.
November 23rd 32.11/16d. 2 mos. 94s./5d.
November 24th 32.7/8d. 2 mos.
November 26th 32.13/16d. 2 mos. 94s./4d
November 27th 32.1/2d. 2 mos. 94s./1d.
November 28th 33.5/8d. 2 mos. 94s./1d.

32.6/87d. 2 mos. Average 94s/3.2d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1/4d. and 5/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

The Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th. December, 1923.

LIABILITIES.		
Capital Subscribed Rs.	3 36 00 000	
„ Paid up	1 68 00 000	
Reserve Fund	1 00 00 000	
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, Savings Accounts etc.	15 43 78 000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustment	2 71 74 000	
		20 83 52 000
ASSETS.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	5 09 91 000	
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	4 82 66 000	
Investments in Landed Properties	38 00 000	
Bills Discounted	1 88 47 000	
Bank Premises	45 24 000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustment	1 67 77 000	
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	6 51 47 000	
		20 83 52 000

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of affairs as on 14th Dec.

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000	
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000	
Reserve	4,35 00 000	
Public Deposits	7,74 12 000	
Other Deposits	75,37 45 000	
Loans against securities per contra	....	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 19A of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	.....	
Contingent Liabilities	.....	
Sundries	1,57 19 000	
Rupees	94,66 26 000	
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,93 09 000	
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,28 82 000	
Loans	20,78 36 000	
Cash Credits	32,70 51 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	7,34 76 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	25 20 000	
Bullion	.....	
Dead Stock	2,49 39 000	
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	.....	
Sundries	87 03 000	
Balances with other Banks	25 90 000	
	76,93 06 000	
Cash	17,73 20 000	
Rupees	94,66 26 000	

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 14th inst. at Rs. 645/, and declined to Rs. 637 1/2 on Commission Houses selling. Going up by a rupee the values further gave way to Rs. 626/ on some long liquidation and on selling by Commission Houses and jobbers, but again recovered to Rs. 632/ on scattered buying. On the 15th inst. the Bazar opened easier at Rs. 614/. owing to a further decline in America, and jumped to Rs. 625 on Commission Houses and prominent Marwari shroffs scattered selling caused the prices to give way to Rs. 619/. On the 17th inst. the market opened at Rs. 618/ and gradually improved to Rs. 632/ on buying by Offices and a well-known Indore Operator. Exporting Houses were sellers at about this level and the market touched Rs. 629/. In sympathy with a sharp recovery in New York futures on the 18th inst. the market opened steady at Rs. 643/ and went up to Rs. 645 1/2 on shroffs buying. Around this level Offices and prominent shroffs were sellers which caused the prices to drop to Rs. 635 1/2, but the market again improved to Rs. 640/ on jobbers buying. On the 19th inst. the market opened at Rs. 636/ and gave way to Rs. 630 on selling by jobbers and a well-known Indore operator. Around this level jobbers and Bull operators were buyers which caused the values to improve to Rs. 642 1/2. On the 20th inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 640/ and declined to Rs. 634/ on selling by Offices and a Japan firm, and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 643 1/2 steady.

Fine Oomra Decr./January is opened at Rs. 603/ on the 14th inst. and gradually declined to Rs. 579/80 on Offices and Commission Houses. Japanese Houses and Marwari shroffs were buyers. From this level prices gradually advanced to Rs.609/ on Japanese and Commission Houses buying, but again dropped to Rs. 598/ on other Commission Houses and Offices selling, and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 615/ on the 20th instant. Fine Oomra Market opened at Rs. 600/ on the 14th inst. and gave way to Rs. 579/ again recovered to Rs. 605/ on Bull operators buying and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 20th instant at Rs. 605/. F. G. Bengal Decr/January opened on the 14th inst. at Rs. 530/ and closed on the 20th inst. at Rs. 529/ the highest being Rs. 530/ and the lowest Rs. 509/10.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

THE X'MAS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

WHISPERING	1
CRUSHED GLASS	2
WHIT WEEK	3

THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

RESEMBLANCE	1
COURIER	2
KASER GIRL	3

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

BRIDAL BLUSH	1
MOLLAH	2
WHITE DART	3

THE VEHAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

MARSHAL PETAIN	1
SILVER STREAK	2
BAKTAVAR	3

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

ALLENSMORE II	1
LADY CLEOPATRA	2
OLD SPORT	3

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

CAIRO	1
MASHOOK	2
GUINEA	3

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

COMMANDER	1
REX	2
RAJPUT	3

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

VAZIRULMULK	1
NAFA	2
SINNAN	3

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid.day. This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass ...ress	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	26	1 3	29 1	26	7 12	19 0
		12 51	26 6		18 47	16 4
Th.	27	1 34	28 11	27	7 48	18 0
		13 30	26 4		19 22	16 10
F.	21	..	..	21	3 26	21 1
					15 23	17 6
Sat.	22	..	..	22	..	..
S	23	22-53-26	28 4	23	..	..
		23-11-0	26 3			
M.	24	0 0	28 5	24	6 3	19 3
		11 38	26 9		17 40	16 0
Tu.	25	0 32	29 1	25	6 38	19 1
		12 15	26 6		18 12	16 1

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1923

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.926 inches
Temperature of Air	77.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.3 „
Dew Point	66.0 „
Relative humidity of Air	68% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	5.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0 „
Minimum do. do.	72.3 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 95

Programme System.

Troilus, M. Joyce, Commander Aquilegia following Trade Mark.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON TIPS

which win at 16/

COPIES 25/ FROM ROOM 32

ORIENT HOTEL.

RACE TIPS

Out of my selections I had given last Saturday the following horses came:—

WIN

Commander, All Clear, White Rose, Tarvie, Troilus, Aquilegia, Margaret Joyce.

PLACE

Last Call, Arman, Mashook, Grey Renard, Talma, Neaptide, Southern, Beauty, Summerton, Allensmore.

If you wish to be profited this time please follow my selections which I take by FORM COMBINED WITH ASTROLOGY.

Tips will be available on race day after 10-30.

Price Rs. ONE only.

S. MANDALI

Empire Hindu Hotel, Bori Bunder.

BINOCULARS.

GOERZ. 9 Magnifications in excellent condition. Buyer will be given a good thing for Saturday.

Rs. 90/-

Apply 129,

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY.

TIPSTER'S PHENOMINAL SUCCESS.

Those who patronised me for the 2nd Extra will certify that I gave them the following card.

THREE WINS

To be backed Win and Place

ALL CLEAR, TARVIE, AQUILEGIA.

TIPS ON THE COURSE.

WINS

COMMANDER—WHITE ROSE.

THREE PLACES.

Lady Cleopatra, Allensmore, Arman.

On the course I gave Dayspring as Lady Cleopatra Scratched.

WIN DOUBLE.

Aquileiga and All Clear

PLACE DOUBLE.

Fitzclarence and Grey Reynard.

The former placed third in a field of seven runners.

Special Rs. 50/- Tip

MONEY REFUNDED IF WRONG.

TROILUS.

Four clients bought this tip.

SPECIAL PLACE QUADRUPLE.

Rs. 50/-

This came off also three buying.

Next Saturday

22nd December,

USUAL TIP CARD

Rs. 10/-

Special Xmas Tip Card

Rs. 50/-

A MORAL CERT.

Tipster challenges anyone to beat his results. He does not tip 32 horses in 8 races, but only gives you three wins and three places outright.

DONT FORGET IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY COME TO

"TIPSTER"

129, Great Western Building

BAKEHOUSE LANE,

BOMBAY.

GRATIS & POST FREE!

"The Art of Perfumery and How to Make Various Kinds of Scented Hair Oils and Spirit Perfumes" Booklet will be sent post free to any body on application. Please mention this paper and write clearly.

S. PAUL & Co., PERFUMERS,

4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

Even If You Are Not Prepared To Pay Cash

IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY A

MORRIS COWLEY CAR

BY

DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

BARKER & HOOPER

(Coachbuilders, India) Ltd.

FRENCH BRIDGE, BOMBAY. 'Phone 2674.

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R. H. PARKER, General Manager.

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would do well to remember when constructing Bungalows, outhouses, godowns, in fact all classes of buildings that

"ITALIT"

is incomparable for roofings and walls. It possesses all the advantages of tiles, bricks and concrete and none of their disadvantages being light durable, impervious to weather conditions and cheap. To be had in corrugated and flat sheets.

Full information in a catalogue can be had from

Heatly & Gresham Co., Ltd.,
204, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA DELHI MADRAS.

YOUR FRIENDS WILL BE DELIGHTED TO HAVE

INDIA'S PRIDE During XMAS AND NEW YEAR

THE ONLY PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR THE RICH RIPE GRAFT MANGO ON THE WORLD'S MARKET

MANGO PULP Rs. 11-0-0 doz.

A DELICIOUS INDIAN FRUIT PULP OF GREAT FOOD VALUE AND HIGHEST PURITY

THE Shri Krishna Stores COMPANY, LIMITED.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY, and POONA.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

BACK TO THE VILLAGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Not out of a patronising design, but because we are sincerely convinced, we submit that the National Medical College and the People's Free Hospital are institutions that do deserve every monetary help from the Congress Funds. Doctors earning their own living and much more and possessing the highest qualifications are giving of their time and energy free of cost. When names like Mrs. Deshmukh, Shirwalkar, Bhadkamkar, Vaidya, Erulkar, Mehta, etc., are mentioned, all is said, that need be said. A science laboratory attached to such a college or not, and a school of politics and sociology with a lecture hall and a large library open to the public on a moderate fee are institutions that should also be maintained *in Bombay* (we emphasise the locality) out of Congress Funds.

We are both poor men and cannot give any money worth mentioning to the National Medical College. But we say this openly (at the risk of being ridiculed) that it will be our last will and testament to hand over our dead bodies to the N. M. College to be dissected by the students.

To-day we are more at ease than for the last two years. The last two years we were as perplexed as the Government of India was so long as Mahatma directed the National Movement. To-day we are as quiet and secure as the Government of India are with Congressmen elected to the Legislative bodies. Two gentlemen and one person who signs himself "a Graduate of Gujerat Vidyapith" to be, for brevity's sake, called "G. G. V." hereafter, have written on the same subject and now we know exactly where we are.

We deal first with Mr. Champaveria of Ahmedabad. He is fair but has misread our letter. Excepting one reference to Acharya Gidwani's speech, all the other references were to the Bombay institutions. As far as Acharya Gidwani is concerned, we do not mind if Mr. Champaveria reads a different meaning in Mr. Gidwani's writings from the one we read. This is a mere difference of opinion. There is, however, one point which we may urge upon Mr. Champaveria's attention. Mr. Gidwani's second article appears in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 15th inst. and the only matter repeated by him in his second article is the appeal to Bombay firms to give preference to job-hunters of the Gujarat Vidyapith over Bachelors of Commerce of the Bombay University. The exact words are "Bombay merchants who support the Vidyapith generously with their moneys must give a decided preference to our graduates over the products of State Universities." When, of all matters, this is emphasised by repetition, Mr. Champaveria will admit the reasonableness of our inference. Both of us read "Young India" and one of us reads its contents with the greatest attention. Mr. Champaveria will further note that we hold the present Principal Mr. Kirpalani in the highest respect. We are glad to know that "the Gujerat Vidyapith justifies its existence by preparing silent village workers," and we thank Mr. Champaveria for the information.

What a contrast to Mr. Champaveria's letter is the letter of "G. G. V."! And how strongly it is brought out by the juxtaposition of the two letters! "Graduate of the Gujerat Vidyapith"! How different is this anonymity with the spirit of frankness preached and practised by the Mahatma under the sunshine of whose name every "G. G. V." basks! Go to the contents and you will find that "G. G. V." (we suspect a plurality of writers) has studied Government communiques and Press notes better than the course prescribed in the Gujerat Vidyapith. The communique, which appears to have been thumbed to rags by G. G. V., is, we submit Dr. Paranjpye's communique re the J. J. Hospital Scandal. The letter of "G. G. V." contains four paragraphs, the second and fourth of which resemble the statement submitted to the Lee Commission by the U. P. Civilians and indicate how quickly vested interests have developed in the Grant Road National Institutions. We are glad to find this additional count that can be added in our indictment against them.

The third para proves that "G. G. V." thinks it below his dignity to understand English or may be the compulsory study of "Urdu and Hindi" puts too great a strain on the students, resulting in a neglect of English. We referred to moral courage not in entering into but of breaking written contracts. We may be mistaken. Perhaps "G. G. V." puts the moral courage of breaking a contract higher than that of entering into a contract. We have yet to know that a question of taste is involved in calling a thief a thief. Will "G. G. V." write a small brochure enunciating the doctrine that truth is inconsistent with good taste? We shall buy two copies. Pending the issue of such a brochure, we shall ask your readers to find for themselves good taste in the first long drawn out para of "G. G. V.is" letter. As a matter of common understanding, your readers know that mudslinging, real or fancied, is harmful only when individuals are named, and, as a fact we mentioned no names. As to old sores, we have none against any individual or institution affected by or affecting "National Education" Neither of us wanted a professorship or teachership in any of the Institutions. Neither of us has got a son or brother for whom we should want either a studentship or a teachership of a professorship. Even this statement would not have been made but for the most heinous attempt of "G. G. V." to picture us as interested and discontented parties. We shall trouble your readers no more with such explanations and shall, expectantly, await the publication of a brochure on "Taste" by a gentleman or gentlemen who have chosen to make this heinous attempt.

"G. G. V." says that "the threat of withholding "sinews" etc. is mere blunderbuss." The meaning given in the Dictionaries of the word "blunderbuss" is "a short hand gun with a wide bore." The Arms Act is in force and we have not taken out any license for a fire arm. We are, however, curious to know why "G. G. V." took up nearly a column of the "Chronicle" if our "fret and foam" could not do harm to the institutions opposite Grant Road Post Office. The last sentence of G. G. V. may be good journalism, because a misleading sentence is often good journalism. We are not at all against "National Education" but against impersonation of "National Education" which may manage to stand by prepaganda. Our definition of "National Education" is essentially nonpolitical while the idea adumbrated by "G. G. V." is a purely political idea. That being so "G. G. V.'s" composition is not even good propaganda.

In this quality "G. G. V.'s" composition comes in contrast to that of Mr. Puntambekar's. That communication is at once a marvel of moderation and suavity clearly indicating that the author had to make his way before magistrates As a statement of the ideal of National Education, it will have a rank. It is made as uncontroversial as possible so that the opponents should appear unreasonable in their attacks. One wrong statement has been put in very cleverly viz. "I may only say that they have to do more work than is usually done in similar institutions." We should invite Mr. Puntambekar to publish a tabular comparison of the work of his professors and the work of the Fergusson College Professors. We get one novel idea from the Principal of the College situated opposite the Grant Road Post Office, viz., that there can be an indentured system of coolie-professors. We wonder if Tilak, Apte, Agarkar who lived on a pittance of thirty rupees a month belonged to a such a system! We never suggested that getting elected to the B. P. C. C. was a fault and do not think Mr. Puntambekar fails to understand our meaning. We showed that owing to the pro-Council party's activities, the Congress had gone low in people's minds. If proof were needed, our friend Mr. B. S. Sastry will supply it because being the polling officer he knows what percentage of the "registered members of the Congress" of Girgaum Ward went to record their votes at the election of Delegates to the Cocanada Congress. If further proof were needed, we should quote the following communication of the B. P. C. C.:—

"The requisite number of passengers to run a Special Train from Bombay to Cocanada could not be secured, hence the proposal to run a special train for the Congress from Bombay has been dropped."

Mr. Puntambekar has referred to the "Sadhakashram" of Andheri. We are very anxious that the public should know some detailed information about it. Mr. Puntambekar can supply it and do a great public good.

Mr. Puntambekar has referred to Mahatmajee's approval of this College. Will he recollect that Mahatmaji said about November 1921 that it was at a weak moment he agreed to the institution of that College? Let him not waste his energy in asking us to supply him the quotation. He has far greater facilities and physical strength to find it out than both of us put together.

In the main Mr. Puntambekar agrees with us. The differences that are to be found are constitutional. Mr. Puntambekar wants to mislead your readers by styling himself a "worker" and us "critics." We are unfortunately past the age of students and every adherent of the Congress can certainly not to be provided with a professorship by Mr. Puntambekar. Your readers, however, know that Tilak, Gokhale and all that lot have always been detracted as mere "critics" by "workers" i.e. members of the I.C.S. Humble as we are we are with the very great majority of your readers the "taxpayers of the Congress" and Mr. Puntambekar is, on his own admission, a servant of the B. P. C. C.:

We are glad that Mr. Puntambekar realises the importance of village work.. We are not concerned with the detailed claims of the students and teachers because we are not satisfied with only a difference of degree between a graduate of the Bombay University and a product of a *real* National College. Besides such an examination will take us out of all proportions. This may be stated that these claims have not ruralised Bombay. Let us repeat that "Back to the Village" is not one of the planks of the platform on which a National Arts College is to be based but *is the whole platform.*—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE,
B. V. WARERKAR.

Gamdevi, Dec. 12.

QUERY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your numerous readers kindly let me know the present whereabouts and address of Sepoy Moolseigh Jitseigh, inhabitant of Rawalpindi, and who was for some time serving the Army in Nairobi (B. E. Africa) 1916?—Yours etc.

BEJONJI F. GHARDA.

165, Mody Street,
Bombay No. 1.
Dec. 20.

FIRST SIND BHATIA CONFERENCE.

ROHRI, Dec. 16.

The Secretary of the above Conference writes:—

The First Sind Bhatia Conference will be held at Rohri on the 24, 25, 26th December 1923. Mr. Lilaram Manghanmal Bhatia pleader of Hyderabad, (Sind) presiding. Almost all the panchats and associations in Sind have been invited to attend the conference and lists of delegates are coming in. It is hoped that all the Bhatias in Sind will kindly make an effort to muster strong and make the conference an unqualified success. Any Bhatia brothers outside Sind having interest in matters communal and desirous of attending the conference will be welcomed. The pandal of the conference is nearing completion. Boarding and Lodging arrangements for delegates have been made free of any charge. Gentlemen coming with families will be given separate accommodation. Separate parda arrangements free of any charge have been made in the Conference pandal for the ladies. Volunteers will attend all trains to receive the delegates and visitors from the 22nd instant. The season this year being rather abnormally cold, all gentlemen attending the conference are requested to bring their beddings with them.

Arrangements free of any charge have made in the conference pandal for the ladies.

A HAPPY BABY MAKES A HAPPY MOTHER
Mrs. E says: "Baby has had Glaxo for a year or so. She is full of life and has never been the slightest trouble. Your food has built her splendidly."

Does *your* Baby laugh like this?

Baby laughs because he is happy—he is happy because he is healthy—his good health is mainly the result of right feeding. That is why the Glaxo-fed baby is a laughing baby.

Glaxo is the solids of pure, rich milk, made so digestible by the Glaxo Process that Baby's delicate little stomach assimilates it easily. In Glaxo—prepared simply by adding hot, boiled water—Baby finds all the nourishment he needs. It is a complete food, entirely germ-free, attended by none of the risks of disease that make ordinary milk so dangerous. If you would be the happy mother of an ever-laughing baby, give him

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

the safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose.

Ask your Chemist to show you the Glaxo Feeder the feeder Baby likes best.

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording 'for consumption in the tropics.' The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

NORWICH DENTAL CREAM WITH EMETINE.

It contains Emetine, a scientific discovery for the treatment of Pyorrhoea Used twice daily, it is positively healing to sore and bleeding and loose gums. For healthy teeth and gums it is a wonderful protection and is a

PYORRHOEA PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE

Ideal for daily use, will keep the teeth smooth and white, prevent dental decay.

Manufactured by ;- NORWICH PHARMICAL Co., New York.

I weighed 234-lbs. I am now 170-lbs.

—JOHN B. BEATTIE.

"It took OBESO-THIN just 3 months to reduce me by 64-lbs. It's now 5 months that I have discontinued the treatment and I have not put on an ounce since then, above all, I am now never out of sorts. People tell me I look 10 years younger; in truth I really feel that way. What OBESO-THIN has done for me it can positively do for you. Why not try it?"

8 DAYS' TREATMENT, Rs. 4

OBESO-THIN Co., Dept. No. 7
P.O. Box 2062, Calcutta.
Stocked by Dr. KERAWALLA.
Mistry Building, "A" Block, Balaram Street, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

OBESO THIN

MAKES FAT PEOPLE LEAN.

S. 20.

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VILLAGE ORGANISATION.

KHADI WORK IN BARDOLI.

(By Our Special Representative.)

Depression and gloom the inevitable results of the fatal Council controversy, were as much the lot of the highly acclaimed Bardoli Taluka as of the whole country immediately after the imprisonment of Mahatmaji. A wave of deep and widespread reaction swept over the whole taluka with its eighty villages. It was heart-rending sight to see the Bardoli of Mahatma Gandhi, the much sung and widely praised Bardoli, Bardoli which was proclaimed from the housetops, even by those who were most competent to judge of its satisfactory progress in the constructive programme, as the saviour of enslaved India degenerated, its peasantry flaunting in foreign stuff having discarded rough khadi dhotar and shirt, its national schools slowly closing down and the poor untouchables once more deprived of the elementary rights of human beings of fetching water from common wells and tanks. The Bardoli of 1921 October when it was sanctified by the permanent stay and careful watchfulness of Mahatmaji was pulsating with new and fresh life. The Bardoli of 1922 October, however, was entirely different. The new vigour and fresh vitality suddenly disappeared as if they were artificially infused in the peasantry. The official correspondents and interested parties did not fail to take an immediate advantage of this. Highly coloured and maliciously exaggerated reports were published in Anglo-Indian papers proudly declaring that "Gandhi wanted to exploit the unsophisticated peasantry of Bardoli" and pointed at the growing depression with a boastful chuckle of contempt and disdain. All this could not be lost upon the sensitively patriotic temperament of those followers of Mahatmaji who had in them the irrespressible faith of their Master in the constructive programme. Soon after the release of Sjt. Shankerlal Banker, whose testimony of Mahatmaji's unconquerable faith in khadi and charkha brought a ray of hope and inspiration to the silent khadi workers in the clouded atmosphere ringing with the wrangling regarding Council versus constructive programme controversy, the idea of the revival of the systematic khadi propaganda in Bardoli and other villages elsewhere was seriously taken up. With the appearance of some highly cultured and devoted workers dawned the plan of founding a small colony in Bardoli, designed to be the centre of the constructive programme activities.

Swaraj Asram at Sarbhon.

Soon a plain and commodious building to serve the purpose of a rallying ground for the workers all over the taluka was constructed in a village called Sarbhon six miles from Bardoli station. This Swaraj Asram of Sarbhon is a delightful scene of the untiring and silent activities of a band of devoted and unassuming workers whose very names are symbolic of genuine patriotism and sincerity. Messrs. Shankerlal Banker, Narhari Parikh of Satyagrah Asram, Chhaganlal Joshi, Bhansali, Jugotran Dave, Dr. Tribhuvandas and a few others constitute the band of peripatetic workers who, leading a strenuous life, have made themselves eminently useful to the farming population of the surrounding villages. The Doctor who is an M.B.B.S. with an arts graduate as his compounder attends upon the needs of quite a stream of patients who are administered medicine freely while the rest of the workers after a simple breakfast in the morning visit some neighbouring villages with carding materials. Their sight is a signal for the villagers to gather who are given their first lessons in carding and those desiring to learn weaving are invited to attend the Swaraj Asram. This method of working has proved to be thoroughly satisfactory and successful in that quite a number of people have availed themselves of the opportunity of the visit of the khadi workers. Not only has khadi begun to be used widely but interest in spinning among village folks has revived. The workers at the present rate of propaganda work expect to cover the Sarbhon division in a few months' time.

Vanet Shala at Bardoli.

Equally interesting, if less appealing, is the Weaving School at Bardoli. This building with its sister institutions of Swaraj Asram of Sarbhon are built from the gift of Rs. 40,000 by Mr. Rustamji, a Parsee and a staunch follower of Mahatmaji from South Africa. The Vanet Shala is a unique institution of its type where all cloth-manufacturing processes beginning from ginning to weaving are taught and the School is well availed of by some students of the Kaliparaj class. The workers in Bardoli have for the time being concentrated their efforts on khadi and khadi alone and are expected to continue the same till khadi is widely popularised in the taluka which offer the best facilities for spinning and weaving operations. The bulk of the population is peasantry owning a large cotton producing land and who have been known, since the spinning and weaving which once largely flourished in the Surat District died down, to idle away their time for a portion of the year. The farming population again is so simple and unsophisticated that they are bound to appreciate the efforts of eminent workers like Sjt. Shankerlal, Sjt. Narhari and others whose message of spreading sweetness and light cannot find more fertile soil.

Leaders' Touring.

Bardoli, though a small town and the Taluka though situated in a corner offering meagre railway travelling facilities has the singular fortune of being visited by all India leaders. I remember an occasion in the stirring days of 1921 when the train carrying Maulana Mahomed Ali who was being transferred to the Bijapur Jail was hailed with shouts and when Mahatma Gandhi who had made Bardoli as his abode was persuaded to visit the Maulana in the train. It was a touching sight to see the Maulana in the convict's dress embracing Mahatmaji. Even after the imprisonment of Mahatmaji Bardoli has not been without the periodical visits of leaders. Only the other day three outlying villages of the taluka namely Bhusavan, Ambheti, and Vankaner were visited by Kasturba and Messrs. Vallabhai, Jairamdas, Shankerlal Banker, Mahadeobhai and Dayaljibhai. They exhorted the people who collected in large numbers to press on vigorously with the khadi work. Here I cannot do better than translate a few sentences from the touching speech of Mr. Mahadeo Desai at Bhuvasan.

"I learnt from Mr. Jairamdas, said Mr. Mahadeo Desai, "that Mahatmaji even in jail is thinking about you, about the poor people of India and is, as if by an instinct reminded of Bardoli. He sends a message to Sjt. Vallabhai that he hoped that Bardoli would effect his release in a year's time Now, he (Gandhiji) asked for only this much that he (Vallabhai) should prepare Bardoli by the time he would be released. It is his message that his struggle was not for the rich. It was for the poor. As he could discover no more effective way than khadi for the well-being of the poor he was himself spinning and exhorting his countrymen to do likewise. He thought he should have done better if he had plied on the spinning wheel sitting in the Asram and asked people to spin instead of moving in all parts of the country. He was glad that God gave him that opportunity." That embodied the views of Mahatmaji on Khadi as grasped by Mr. Jairamdas who was with Gandhiji in jjail. Fortified with this inspiring message that the small band of workers is passionately absorbed in village work wherein alone lies the real salvation of the nation.

Example of Surat.

It has been truly remarked that that Swaraj which would be secured by force from Government would not much benefit the nation till intense and ceaseless work is carried on among masses distributed in seven lakhs and a half of villages. It is organisers in villages and districts who are badly wanted, organisers to undertake all items of constructive work including khadi manufacture, abolition of untouchability and starting of national schools. These workers should be organised under the guidance of a worker for the whole district. Such an organising work is bound to be effectively carried out while the village congress committees are still functioning. In this respect I cannot cite a better example than that of Surat. The district has a powerful executive body of the District Congress Committee with a President who is universally respected and whose word is practically law throughout the district. It is very easy for a solid and united district like Surat to take up the comprehensive constructive work with a net work of Congress Committees spread all over the district. With 50,000 devoted volunteers and 300 sound men in 300 districts the work is within the ken of immediate organisation. In this respect the late Babu Asivini Kumar Dutt set a worthy example. By his services of years in the Barisal district he had so much popularised himself that he was regarded as the uncrowned king of Barisal District. On one occasion it was his order which prevailed even against that of the Collector of that district. With such a leader in every district and a band of workers the village organisation work will attain that success which was the aim of Mahatma Gandhi.

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BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

STATE CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 16.

The Reception Committee of the State Conference had two meetings in the course of this week. Sheth Parbhudas Bhagvandas, the Nagarsheth of Bhavnagar, the president of the Praja Mandal and of the new Municipal Corporation has been elected president of the Reception Committee; Messrs. Vallabhdas Parikh, Gopalji Thakkar, and Balvantrai Mehta are appointed General Secretaries; and Mr Manilal Parikh, Treasurer. Various other sub-committees for exhibition, volunteers sanitation, press, and similar purposes have been appointed.

The election of the president of the Conference gave rise to considerable discussion, and a sub-committee of sixteen members, was appointed to make the choice and to submit their decision before the next meeting of the Reception Committee.

The Reception Committee in their meeting of yesterday, finally selected Mr. G. B. Trivedi as the president of the Conference. Mr. Trivedi belongs to Bhavnagar State, and and as a member of the Bombay Council, has studied the problems of the Kathiawad States, so it can be safely hoped that the choice will prove happy one. The 16th, 17th and 18th of January have been fixed for the sittings of the Conference. It is proposed to hold the Conference in the Victor Square and the exhibition in the "Mangal Mahal." The workers for the Conference have been, till now, able to enlist about 250 members for the Reception Committee, 300 delegates, and 250 representatives of the farmers, the fees for each being Rs. 10, 3 and 1 respectively.

BACK TO BARDOLI.

ANDHRA P. C. C. 'S RESOLUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

COCANADA, Dec. 16.

A meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee was held in Gandhinagar on the 15th instant. Mr. T. Parkasam presided and about 40 members were present. Resolutions were passed: (1) Deeply regretting the demise of the late Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu", and (2) the premature death of the late Pandit Narayana Vajpai of Patna who had been working for the spread of the Hindi language in Trichinopoly. He went to prison and suffered innumerable hardships and finally died immediately after his release. Another resolution was passed congratulating Mr. M. S. Gupta who was arrested for the fourth time since the advent of the N. C. O. movement. It was resolved to postpone discussion of the Akali situation till after the Congress was held. The Committee adjourned till 3 p.m. and when it re-assembled, Dr. B. Subrahmanyam of Rajahmundry proposed the following resolution as a recommendation to the ensuing Congress:—

"This Committee has got full confidence in the Non-co-operation movement and the programme of Mahatma Gandhi and in view of the fact that as a result of the endless discussion and differences over the question of Council-entry and the Delhi resolution there is great dissatisfaction in the country resolves that the Congress should dissociate itself from the work in the Councils and that all the parties should concentrate their energies for the successful fulfilment of the Bardoli programme."

Dr. Subrahmanyam made a brief speech explaining the resolution during which he said that the time had come when we had to take a definite step in one direction or the other. The resolution was duly seconded and several members spoke on the motion. Messrs. Konda Venkatappiah, President, A. I. C. C., and D. Gopalakrishniah, General Secretary, A. I. C. C., spoke against the resolution and said there was no use committing the Congress to one extreme line of action or the other.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramiah supported Dr. Subrahmanyam. Before putting the resolution to vote Mr. Prakasam made a brief speech explaining his attitude and the reasons that made him—a staunch No-changer—one who was anxious for compromise between the two parties in the Congress. He said that the depression in the country was a result of the wrangles and dissipation of our energies in futile and endless discussions leading nowhere. He said that if we want to prosecute the Bardoli programme we must give up our attitude of rancour and that an atmosphere of compromise is essential for constructive work.

The resolution was put to vote and was passed by 16 voting for and 12 against. Messrs. T. Prakasam and A. Kaleswararao, President and Secretary, tendered their resignations and the meeting was adjourned to the 16th morning.

On the 16th instant the Committee met again under the presidency of Sjt. D. Gopalakrishniah when after much discussion the resignations of Messrs. Prakasam and Kaleswarrao were accepted. Mr. M. Krishnamurty of Berhampore was elected President and Dr. B. Subrahmanyam of Rajahmundry was elected Secretary of the A. I. C. C.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, December 20.

Before Indian Mercantile Marine Committee to-day Commander E.C. Withers, Port Officer, Chittagong, stated that deferred rebate system militated against local enterprise. He did not think that State aid was desirable but might be necessary. He said that it was desirable to have a nautical college with a training brig.

The Marwari Association in course of a lengthy statement said that conditions which militate against development of shipping enterprises by Indians are want of State couragement, undesirable methods of competition, and want of training facilities. They were of opinion that State aid was most essential for creation and development of Indian mercantile marine and the Government should make provision for the training of young Indians. They favoured the grant of navigation bounties.

Messrs Anderson Wright and Company were of opinion that shipping industry in India was quite satisfactory. They were opposed to granting of State aid or bounties. They had no objection to take properly qualified Indians in their service.

The East Bengal Engineering Works stated that Indians were capable to build ships and to run coastal and inland vessels. They thought that subsidy was necessary for the development of shipbuilding industry in India.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Before the Bar Committee, to-day, Mr. Maurice Ramfry, the registrar, High Court, spoke of costs of suits in the original side of the High Court. Dr. N. C. Gupta, Dean of Faculty of Law, Dacca University, supported the establishmeut of an All-India Bar council with provincial councils. He suggested a Bar examination covering a practical course and that an admission to the bar should be a qualification to practice in every High Court. The Alipore Vakil Association generally supported the Calcutta High Court Vakil Association and were in favour of a common bar embracing all classes of lawyers. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was against the creation of Indian Barristers but were not opposed to the establishment of the Bar Council.

STRIKES IN BOMBAY.

FRIDAY'S SITUATION.

The lock-out of the Matunga Workshops promises to develop interesting issues if no reasonable understanding is arrived at early. On the one hand, the Railway authorities have deemed it proper to assume a sphinxlike silence in regard to the opening of the Workshops again, and on the other hand, the Committee of the Railway Workmen's Union have been contemplating to resort to drastic measures for inaugurating passive resistance if they failed in all constitutional steps of fighting with the Railway Company. The men seem to be on the horns of a dilemma, inasmuch as they do not know what to do in Bombay, staying idle all the time. If the Workshops are opened they are prepared to go to work and even give an undertaking against any future contingency or eventuality. If they are informed, however, that the Workshops would not be opened until a certain date, they are ready to go these few days to their native villages instead of staying here and doing nothing. They expect an answer to their petition to the Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, in which they requested him to open the Workshops and inform the men as to when he proposed opening it. The workmen have, however, another complaint which they were heard to make yesterday. It is alleged that the Railway Company while debarring the Indian staff from attending the work have been taking in small batches some Anglo-Indian, European and Christian workmen to work. If they do this, later on with the Indian staff, there is a possibility of the men being demoralized as some will be taken in preference to others who may not have a prior claim in view of service or merit. Besides this step will give some unscrupulous employees a chance of working against their own brethren and colleagues. On Friday, with this exception, however, the situation of the lock-out continued as before.

HOPEFUL MILL SITUATION.

In regard to the strike of the mill operatives, except at Bradbury and Jacob Sassoon Mills, the situation is very much improved. The first-named mill, as already announced, has declared a lock-out against about 400 weavers and nothing further has occurred subsequently. They propose to engage new men on revised rates of pay from Monday next.

Mr. Jhawala had an interview with Mr. Stones, Manager of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, on Thursday evening, in regard to the 1,000 weavers who have been locked-out for the present. Mr. Stones explained that his mill was the best as far as treatment and payment of wages to the operatives concerned. He was sympathetic towards the men's grievances, but he said that there were a few *badmashes* in the mill whom he was determined not to have back. These men he said were the cause of mischief in the mill. He proposed to place the question of opening again the Weaving Department for the old employees of the mill before the Board of Directors on Friday and promised to inform Mr. Jhabwala subsequently. A meeting of the weavers of this mill, therefore, is called this morning at the Workmen's Institute at Parel when the Directors' decision would be communicated to them.

THE TURKISH REPUBLIC.

POONA MUSLIMS' SUPPORT.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec 20.

A grand meeting of the Musalmans of Poona was held last night in the Sadar Bazar at Kumruddin's Mosque to back up the cable sent by the Central Khilafat Committee of India to Mustafa Kemal Pasha regarding the policy of the Musalmans of India and the injurious activities of some Muslims in London. Molvi Abdulla Ishaq presided.

Munshi Kutbuddin Khan Rocky said that each and every Muslim in India should follow the policy of the Turkish National Government regarding the question of the position of the Khalifa. The National Government of the Turks had not been actuated by any ill-will towards the Khalifa. The Turks had granted the same emoluments to the Khalifa as to the President of the Republic. They had not degraded the Khilafa. The Turks like other Muslims wanted to secure the Khilafat such as they had during the time of Kulpa-i-Rashdin. Unless and until they formed such Khilafat, Islam would never shine forth again as it did during the time of the first and second Khalifas.

The Musalmans of India must follow the National Government of Turkey which knew how to solve this Khilafat problem. The Muslims of the world should know that the Turksh National Party under the leadership of Kemal Pasha would never degrade the Khalifa. The present Khalifa Sulten Abdul Majid Khan himself had approved of the National Government. The speaker then referred to the position of the Muslim members of the Legislative Councils. He said there was a vast difference between the Muslim and Hindu members. Generally able men among the Hindus were sent up to the Councils but unfortunately such was not the case with the Musalmans. There was a group of Don Quixote-type of Muslims who for their "Khushi Ke waste" went to the Councils. There were a very few educated Muslim Councillors. Such people should not be allowed to go to the Councils.

Mr. Nimbkar and Dr. Gore also spoke on Hindu-Muslim unity. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

LIST OF DONATIONS UPTO 15TH DEC.

The following is the list of donations received by the Central Khilafat Committee of India from 1st December to 15th December 1923 and credited to the various existing funds as desired by the donors:—

December 1st Md Daood Khan, Secretary Kh Com Nandura, Dt Beldana Rs. 10; Jamat Mussalmanan, Byadgi Rs 16; Kh Com Fort, Beharsherif Rs 10; M Killan, Pydhony, Local Rs 15.

December 2nd, Students of G. M. K. P. School, Local Rs 23-9-0; A Musalman thro. Shaukatali Sb Rs 1.

December 3rd, Md Saheb Amir Sb, Local Rs. 5; Md Aurangzeb Khan, Peshawar Rs 10; Ashfaque Ahmed, Harda, C P Rs 10.

December 4th, Kh Com Nandusbar, Khandesh Rs 100; Syad Mustafa Haji Sb Konandur Rs 56-10-0; Kh Com Jambusar, Broach Rs 52-6-0; S Habibur Rahman, Bakhtiarpur Rs 41; Kh Com Kataana, Khusrpur Rs 35; A H Joonus, Karachi (Sind) Rs 10; Seth Walimohd Omarbhai Local Rs 40.

December 5th, Hon Secretary "Jamat Hindustani" Babulla Talab, P O Box No. 9 Rs. 73.

December 6th, Faiz Shahjehanpur, Basin City Rs 25; Ali Md Moosa, Falaw Rs 21-8-0; A H Gattar, Pardeplats, Transval, S Africa Rs 7-2-0.

December 7th, K Sheik Hussein, Secretary Jamiatul Islam, Lalgadi, Dist Trichinopoly Rs 5.

December 8th, Kazi Abdulla Kazi Md Soyal Shriwardhan, Dist Colaba Rs 4.

December 10th, Kh Com Banda, N P Rs 25. Rs 25.

December 11th, Syd Mahmud mian Pir Miyan Post 3 Rs 8-13-0; Pir Md Fazilka, Ferozpur Rs 10; Kh Com Sambhal, Moradabad Rs 40.

Dec. 12th, Rahmat Khan, Mangrul Pir Rs 3.8-0; Collections by Abbasbhoy Abdul Rahim Leolali Rs 22; S Md Sayad, Kh Com Pres Kheragpur Rs 500.

December 13th, Kh Com Ankala Rs 45; Young Muslim Society, Randhor Surat Rs 125.

December 14th, Md Abbas Utmanzai, Charsda, Peshawar Rs 121-8-0.

December 15th Moosa Suleman, Patel, Bordenstunk, Litsenburgh, Transval, S Africa Rs. 57; Total Rs. 1,529-0-0.

PARSI CYCLISTS REACH QUETTA.

(Associated Press.)

QUETTA, Dec. 20.

The six Parsi globe cyclists arrived Quetta yesterlay. All are well and are proceeding to Persia.

MUBARAK COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

LUCKNOW Dec. 17.

The anniversary of Mubarak Commercial College, Lucknow, took place last evening. It was well attended by the gentry, the officials, and the students both old and new. Dr. Sayed Abid Husain, M.B., B.S., F. C. S. A. F.C.S., presided. Mr. H. D. Chakrvarti M.A., LL.B., spoke breifly on the practical and educative utility of commerce. Mr. S. M. Jamil M.A., LL.B. Ex-student of the college expressed his indebtedness to the splendid work of the college. After the lecture Diplomas, Medals, and certificates of merit for Book-keeping, Shorthand and Typewriting were awarded to succesful students. The winners of gold medals were: Sayed Mazharuddin, Tyeb, Meerut, Reporter, speed 160 words per minute; and Nawab Ali Khan, Nanapara, Typist, speed 55 words. The winner of silver medals were:—Mohammed Ishaq, Hira Lal Rastoji, Stenographers: Govind Prasad, Baij Nath Prasad Typists London Diplomas for Shorthand were awarded to:—Mohammed Ishaq, Hira Lal Rastoji, Nawab Ali College certificates were awarded to:—for Shorthand, Banwari Lal, Mohammed Arzani Bishambhar Nath, Sukhandan Prasad. For Typewriting:—Mazharuddin Tyeb, Mohammed Said Ullah, Abdul Basamat, Girja Dut Pandey, Shitla Prasad. The Secretary Mr. S. M. Tyeb did excellent work concerning this ceremoney and earned a silver medal. After Pic-nic the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the President.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine—During the month of November 20,788 tons of ore were mined. 22,440 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 12,451 tons of Leader Concentrates, 10,412 tons of lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 3,439 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery. Refinery products were.

Refined Lead 3,855 tons.
Refined Silver 425,000 ozs.

Tonnage milled includes retreatment 1,070 tons tailings.

Of Silver production 20 700 ounces were recovered from treatment of Copper Matte.

Alteration to the Mill completed and Experimental Zinc Plant recommenced operations in the beginning of December.

In addition to above 200 tons Antimonial Lead were sold and shipped and 207 tons Copper Matte produced ready for shipment from the treatment of accumulated Smelter by products.

(Continued from column 6.)

holds powerful sway over the public mind. I was amazed to learn from a publicist of a very long standing of this place that Surat has to its credit no less than one dozen daily or weekly papers, most of these in a flourishing condition. The non-co-operating papers such as the "Daily Samachar," "Navyuga", "Asahkar," "Swatantra," command a sale in each case of over 2,000, some of them reaching the respectable number of 5,000. Simultaneous with a powerful press and a patriotic public jealously fighting for its political rights, Surat is also an excellent centre of higher education. An Arts College, though only recently founded has not failed to make a mark in the enlightened life of the city. Six high schools including a flourishing Vigay Mandir affiliated to the Guzerat Vidyapith, Mahila Vidyalaya affiliated to the Women's University and Vanita Visrama are centres of higher culture and no one desirous of getting a vivid idea of the public activities of the city can afford to miss a visit to any one of these thriving institutions. One striking proof of people's zeal and well-directed patriotism is noticeable at public meetings which are invariably crowded with members of both the sexes. It is to the permanent credit of the citizens and their leaders that since the inauguration of the national movement Surat has played a prominent part keeping itself always in the forefront, readily and willingly subscribing its mite to national regeneration.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY

STRUGGLE NOT FINISHED.

"NO TAX" CAMPAIGN AGAIN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, Dec. 18.

Whatever the happenings at Ahmedabad, Surat is sound at heart and is determined to wage the Municipal battle with the Government. I referred in my last letter to the state of educational affairs in the city and remarked that despite the desperate attempts of the officials and some Liberal non-officials of the city, the Municipal Nasional Schools are attended by over 7000 children while the Municipal aided schools, with their stately buildings and imposing paraphernelia, are starving without children. The citizens and the responsible workers have realised that their non-violent battle stands the chance of success only if Surat presents a solid and united front. Surat, therefore is either wholly "no change" or wholly "change." I am personally inclined to believe that Surat has not been affected in the least by the wave of change-no-change politics. Like a ripple the controversy has come and passed away cementing, if anything, the bonds between the workers since they have vividly realised that the whole Municipal movement, on which hangs the honour and future of the citizens, would be disorganized; and if disintegration had once made way in the national movement it would be difficult to arrest its growth. So after the Council elections were over the workers made up their differences and leaders of "no-change" and "change" parties—which have no existence save in the imagination of the official propagandist—are seen moving hand in hand collecting funds for the maintenance of national schools. What else can explain the participation of Dr. Shia, Assistant Civil Surgeon who resigned during the early days of the movement and who suffered imprisonment during the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha, and Dr. Mehta and Dr. Dikshit newly elected members of the Bombay Council in the money collecting campaign? The fact is that the leaders and the citizens alike have felt very keenly the unwarranted action of the Government in superseding the Municipality and replacing it by an invertebrate and inefficient Committee of Management over which presides Dewan Bahadur Thakorram Kapilram, Government Pleader. The debacle given rise to in the affairs of the city by this superannuated Committee can only be put and not described.

FAILURE OF THE NOMINATED COMMITTEE.

It was alleged that the non-co-operating Councillors of the Surat Municipality extravagantly frittered away the funds in offering grants to schools and presenting "mushroom" leaders with addresses and caskets. Even if these unproved and even unfounded allegations contained a grain of truth the N. C. O. members of the Municipality had shown by their zeal and devotion to the well-being of the city that they were capable of efficiently managing the civic affairs. Did they not keep the roads repaired and lamps lighted? Was not the sanitation of the city in a much better condition than what is obtaining at present? The water supply was ample and people had rarely occasions to complain. The dusty roads, the stinking road-side latrines, limited water supply and many other civic grievances prove the inevitable rule of the nominees of the Government. But the crowning blow to the honour of the city and to the business incapacity of the Municipal Committee was to come in the shape of the Committee's appeal to the Government for a loan of money to meet the expenditure of the Municipality! The Committee has at last entirely failed to evoke response and could not raise sufficient funds to meet the annual liabilities and the recurring expenditure. Hence the application for a loan. It will be a glaring contrast to the "business efficiency" of the Committee with the extravagance of the N. C. O. members that while the former has been driven to the expedient of asking for a loan from the Government the latter most efficiently managed the civic affairs, possessing as they did the confidence of the electors. Even after the unconstitutional obduracy of the Government drove them out from controlling the civic affairs of Surat, they, with true instinct of citizenship, swept the dirty streets and repaired the wretched roads while they were being flooded by heavy monsoon rains.

The leaders with the assistance of the sympathetic public are organising this year, also, the non-payment of Municipal taxes. The last year's non-payment movement succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectation and shattered the last vestiges of the prestige of the Municipal Committee. This year the work of raising funds for schools and non-payment of taxes propaganda are being conducted simultaneously. Meetings will soon have to be organised in each para or suburb exhorting the people to withhold taxes in view of the humiliating measure taken by the Government of superseding the Municipality. The non-payment of taxes, it is interesting to note, has been confined to direct taxes alone which include House Tax, Wheel Tax, Sanitary Cess, Water Tax, Education Cess and Town Duty. As the movement was eminently successful last year the leaders are confident that it is bound to be successful this year also. There is not a tax-payer in Surat but feels strongly on the point and this fact has been amply evidenced by the warm reception accorded to the members who are moving in a procession to collect funds.

MOST EDUCATED CITY.

Surat being the most educated city in the province it is no wonder that the Government's stupendous blunder of suppressing the elected Municipality should call forth vehement protest and organised movements. The press of Surat, which to a mere outsider might appear a thing of no account,

(Continued in column 5.)

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal
1 box of Pills	1-8	expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,

Your medicine has given me relief, so kindly send me the same at your earliest convenience send oblige.

ABDUL MAJID,
c/o Northern India Timber Syndicate, Lahore.

DEAR SIR,

Your medicine has given me hope. Would you please send me another complete Box by V. P. P. to the following address.

S. PARTHASARADHY IYENGAR.

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, ESQ., LAHORE.

Dear Sir,

I received your pills and liniments some months back and used them according to your instructions for full 21 days. Now I beg to suggest as under. I feel highly thankful and beg liberty to express my unbounded gratitude for the wonderful result produced by your medicines. It is a great boon for the suffering generation and generally upon the humanity. Really you cannot serve better the Almighty God and the Revered Hermit than by giving wide publication of the medicines and by freely supplying it to all at your cost price only. The good effects of the medicines was experienced on the third day of its use. But the after effects are marvellous and lasting. Now you will be pleased to send me the same 3 phials of pills and one bottle of liniment by V. P. P. for a friend of mine and oblige.

CHANDAN LAL SHANKER LAL,
BATALA.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

Sheikh GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian St. 73,
2 **LAHORE.**

TWO-HANDED GIN-CHARKHA.

KHADI BULLETIN, NO. 29.

Sir. Maganlal K. Gandhi Director Khadi Information Bureau, Sabarmati, has issued the following :—

The Gin-Charkha found to be the most efficient and handy one has been described and illustrated in one of the previous issues of this bulletin. Efforts to improve upon it are still going on; and the technical Branch of the All-India Khadi Department is doing all it can to guide these efforts wherever they are made in the right direction. A carpenter of Jamkhadi in Maharashtra had constructed a pedal gin-charkha with an idea to increase the output. An inspector was sent by the Technical Branch on invitation from the constructor to examine the machine; and according to the report submitted by him it was found that the gin, if accurately constructed might probably yield more work, but would be difficult to work without steam, gas or electric power.

It should be borne in mind that while making an improvement in any of our old implements it would not do to overlook the extent of man-power. That instrument only would be useful in India which would be worked by an average man for 8 to 10 hours without much strain. On the contrary that which might give a greater output but would leave an operator unfit to enjoy even his rest at the end of the day would prove to be a deadly thing for the people.

An improvement effected in any of the old implements with the above fact in mind so as to enable a worker to work on it for a longer time, but with a greater ease could only bring welfare to the people.

In the gin, recommended in a previous bulletin, one could work only with one hand, that is to say, the right hand which has got to turn the handle for all the time has a severe strain upon it, while the left hand which has got to feed seed-cotton to the rollers has a very light work to perform.

METHOD OF HANDLING.

Realising this, the Technical Branch devised to put a handle to the left-hand side also and after a good trial found it work with satisfaction. In the beginning habit will have to be acquired to turn the handle with the left hand and to feed the cotton with the right hand but after a couple of days' practice, no difficulty will be felt. When the practice is acquired and a change is given to each hand every two hours, it will be found very easy to work upon the charkha even continuously for 8 to 10 hours.

The improvement is a simple one, but not unimportant. It is effected by keeping the left hand side tenon of the wooden roller about 3 inches longer. It only means an additional cost of 2 or 3 annas for wood as well as labour. In an old gin when its wooden roller has been worn-out and is to be replaced by a new one, a roller of the above description can be refilled.

The 'Charkha' thus fitted being workable with both hands equally, may be rightly called 'Savyasachi' gin-charkha. In Geeta, Shri Krishna is described to have addressed Arjuna by this name, to make him realise his great ability. Shri Krishna meant to tell Arjuna that nobody could excel him in the battlefield as he was an expert archer and in addition could shoot his arrow with both the hands equally. A person of this attainment may be considered to be equivalent to two, because he or she saves half the energy of a person of the ordinary habit. In days when men fought with arrows, swords, spears and sticks a 'Savyasachi' was highly esteemed.

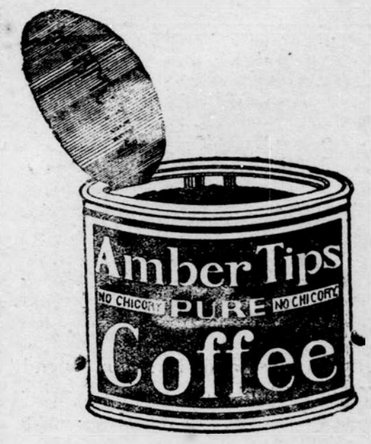
In the case of the implements used in the craft of spinning and weaving all except the hand gin exert both the hands almost equally. While spinning at a light wheel (light not in weight but in revolving, though having a weighty wheel) both the hands are equally exercised. If the revolving is heavy, it is not so. The hand at such a wheel will get tired in a short time, and the spinner will give up the work before long.

CARDING INSTRUMENTS.

In the case of carding instrument also, both the hands get almost equal exertion. Moreover hands can be changed in working it and the habit is worth acquiring. The same is the case with the loom. Both the hands as well as feet are equally employed in it. But this is so in the old fashion pit-loom. In the fly-shuttle-loom the shuttle runs by pulling a string, which is generally done by the right hand, thus causing greater strain on the right hand than the left. However, habit can be acquired of pulling the string with the hands alternately, and this may well be kept in mind by a worker at the fly-suttle.

Work does give happiness, if only it is free from drudgery. A person having a knack in him can make labour easy and can enjoy it even though constantly engaged in it. One can be said to have mastered a work when one can derive happiness whilst at it. Hence, one has to master work which one has got to do, if it is to be enjoyed. A true masterman will remain drunk in the natural happiness of the work he is doing, while a drudger will have to resort to a stimulant. What in the lanugage of the 'shastras' is called 'Karma yoga' may be called mastery of one's work in the ordinary language.

A person who does not want to drudge at spinning etc. but wants to enjoy them, should master them. The pleasure forthcoming is a natural one, and is easily available—nay, even freedom giving. The people of India had contrived to derive such pleasure but have led themselves astray. The true pleasure of life is but simple to attain. It is not counted so much when in hand as it is when it is lost.



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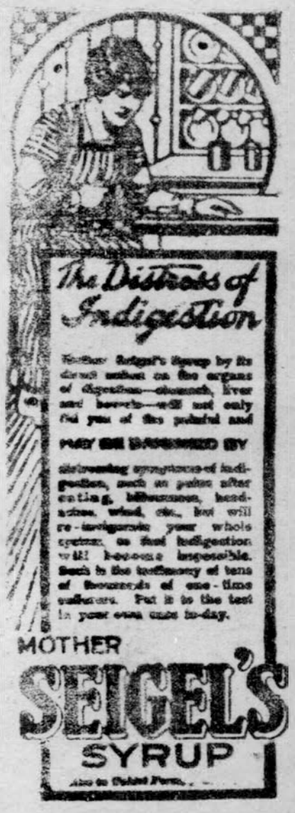

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Hoping to be excused for the trouble and thanking you once again for all your kindness. With kindest regards.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
Prof. RAMANA SARASWATI,
M.A., F.R.R.A., W.S.I., etc., etc.,
Honorary Principal,
Saraswati Perta,
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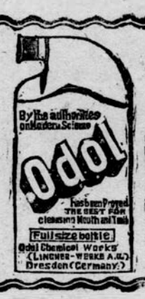

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